a of sering ire stock of AR PETING. It consists in part of 50 pcs Brus is; 10 pcs Tarce-ply, latest styles is; 10 pcs Tarce-ply, latest styles them Galpin's best patterns and 6 anti-d in all respects to be equal to of Extra Supers from auction word of Extra Supers from auction when the style of the styl

W BOOKS.

r, &c. &c.
rick. For sale by IVES & DEN
Dec. 11.

Review for December,

PTIVE CATALOGUE

re of the World.

e Frice Store, families can supply themselves families can supply themselves dapted to the season, of good fab-prime assortment of Sheetings than at any other store. Furnisis fact by examining for themselves and have their orders executed if present. Within a few days largely to their stock, among Blankets, good size, at \$4,50-rom 25 to 50 ets, per yard. at Cassimers, which they will at Cassimers, which they will at Cassimers, which they will commonly lost the property of the store of the store

nished his interest in the Store, and in a lot, the present fresh slock will , until the first of January, as the resent occupant at that time. THOS. P. SMITH.

L WATERMAN,

PATENT STOVES.

of Stoves, among which is the

EATING ROOM.

GILBERT, JR.,

PARLOR PLANTS.

ntities at all seasons of the MES L. L. F. WARREN.

Boston

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

NO. 52 .-- VOL. XXV.

BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS VOSE.

It is not desirable that one who occupied such a station in the Church of Christ, and who has been so long and so favorably known in this community, as he whose name is at the head of this state of the state of th should be permitted to depart from us, some more than ordinary tribute to his

was only the representation of him would be passed by as a com-obituary notice, filled as such notices are too to be, more with the warm eulogy of partial adship—then the clear and well warranted conof a fair and good judgment,-which has deterred us from writing this article.

But, we have seen pleased to see evidence that would be otherwise. We have been pleased to and, by casual remarks, and occasional friendly iries, that many among us seem to demand a e formal tribute to his worth than has yet been ;—to feel that there is a want of what is prop-is well as useful, if such a tribute should be

and be followers of him, as of one more added to the cloud of witnesses, who have gone before them. It helps to soothe the feelings of relatives and friends. If the deceased was, as in this case, a husband and a father, it almost makes the widow's heart to sing for joy, and the cry of the orphan to be stilled, under the consoling conviction that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, and that a good man leaveth an inher-

itance for his children.

To the community, also, such a notice is beneficial, if it is only to show that the memory of the

a soon forgotten, there is a happy moral effect coluced on the mind, only by reading over the structer of a good man. Habits of holiness are ten strengthened in the heart and life, only by then strengthened in the heart and necessity of the contemplation of transient truths, which may see be forgotten amid the crowds of thick congramments, by which they will be followed.—

Zeen a wicked man may be benefited by the passing power of some fleeting thought, which like ow that smote Ahab, may hit him between

Without dwelling on such thoughts, the reader's

and some of the most prominent traits in the matter of the late Mr. Vose.

[In was born in Dorchester, August 26, 1788, died in this city, very suddenly, on the 3d of

cober, 1810; aged 52 years. In his domestic relations, we believe it may be ady said of him, "that in his tongue was the w of kindness." As a husband, a father, and er, he is known to have been most affection " leaned to virtue's side."

His greatest fault may have been, that he was he kind :—that he might, in the warmth of his af-ections, lose sight of the important truth, that the land and benignant feelings of the gospel are not nly consistent with the firm enforcement of law, uman and divine;—but flourish in their greatest

ids; thus evincing his habitual conviction, the fashion of this world passeth away, and

min into the family of a friend, in whom you have a father, and when, unsuccessful and embarrassed in his ercantile pursuits, as was the case with him, in samon with many others, during the late season from method in the former of the more important preliminary inquiries.

If you hurry your son into college, before he is strong enough to compete with the older members of his class, he will be in danger, after a few unswelding of those we have found it to sate, what on inquiring of those who have set knowledge of such things, we have found it to a strong enough to compete with the older members of his class, he will be in danger, after a few unswelling efforts, of relaying and sinking down into Now, when it is well known, that in yery many and the family of a friend, in whom you have the word with the word your few the different colleges for numbers. Each wishes to place as many on its catalogue as possible. Where a student but partially fitted applies for admission, members of the Faculty have strong enough to compete with the older members of the student but partially fitted applies for admission, members of the Faculty have said, "if we do not admit him, he will apply to some other colleges and be admitted there."

Now, when it is well known, that in yery many

y attended all its meetings; and willingly his part in conducting them, in a manner very stable to others, and profitable to himself, c of the last interviews we ever had with

a the life of a Christian, respecting whom con-nee bears us out in saying so much that is fa-therefore, as we say it, so little of de-

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1840.

this, that they both shone with the greatest brightness.

There are many, we may almost say multitudes among us, who remember, and will never forget, the ferency of his prayers,—the meek consistency of his example, the benevolence of his actions. Yes! The rich and the poor alike remember him;—and one,—the last pastor under whose ministrations he sat,—and whose labors he assisted by his sympathies, and prayers, and actions,—now with mournful cheerfulness bears this testimony to his worth; he bears it the more willingly and confidently, because he may close it with the following similar testimony, which he is permitted to cite, from one many years united with him in office, and fraternal affection, in the church of Christ. Testimony in which he doubts not he will be cordially joined, by the other surviving officer, and all the members of the church. The writer from whose notice of Mr. Vose we The writer from whose notice of Mr. Vose we now quote,—after naming Huntington, and Morse and Evarts, as those who with others, have emi-nently contributed to the moral and religious im-provement of Boston, in years now gone, proceeds

When his is the case; when many warm hearts ask for some notice of the character and worth of a good man;—such a notice is highly desirable. It encourages the living to imitate the dead;—and be followers of him, as of one more added to and be followers of him, as of one more added to

"He prayed, and watched, and wept, and felt for all." Nor were his labors and his benefactions confined to these objects,—(efforts for the Moral and Religious instruction of the poor, Sabbath schools, Rengious instruction of the poor, sounds schools, Seamen and Primary schools:)—but the causes of Foreign Missions, of Education, and of Tracts were liberally aided by him. When the eye saw him, it blessed him, for he delivered the poor, and in the time of his prosperity, none went from him county away.

empty away.

When we look into his tomb, we might be apt to say-"How sad!" But reflection comes and we say,-"How well!" We have lost his prayers, but we possess his example

' His hands, while they his alms bestowed, His glory's future harvest sow'd The sweet remembrance of the just, Like a green root survives, and bears of blessings for his heirs, dying nature sleeps in dust.

EDUCATION.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION .- NO. VIII

At what age should my son enter College ?- The All what age should my son enter College?—The minimum, or lowest age is fixed by law, at four-teen, in most of our public institutions. The maximum, so far as I know, is not fixed, or limited anywhere, and the actual range is from fourteen to twenty-five, or more. But few, however, except p-rhaps in two or three colleges, enter so young as fourteen; and fewer still so late as twenty-five. In the latter case, the delay is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. No young man who wishes for a public education, will wait till he is wishes for a public education, will wait till he is twenty, before he offers himself for admission, if he can help it. Want of funds may compel him to delay, or a decided change in his religious views, even after he is of age, may induce him to turn his thoughts to the sacred profession, and to a regular course of classical studies. Otherwise, if educated at all, you will find him in college at

made him ever a zealous friend of peace; and induced him to co-operate heartily and generously antithose who engaged in special efforts for its wometion. It led him ever, in all circumstances, infollow the things that make for peace; and all to knew him can bear witness to the benignantial discussion of the control of t liness of his character.

He ardently, and there is every reason to believe Where two lads of the same age, have gone over where two lads of the same age, have gone over the preparatory studies, and are equally well fitted for college, one may, in all other respects, be as thus evincing his habitual conviction. tling the question, therefore, the age of the son will have much less influence with a judicious fa-If this conviction led him thus in thought and feeling, to connect his family with eternity—so a induced him to place a proper estimate on the apployments and possessions of earth, and to try all use this world as not abusing it.

When prosperous in business he was very general and was far more in danger of indulging a injudicious beneficence, than of niggard parmony.

And when, unsuccessful and strongest wish, for those he best loved, ther, than some other considerations. Has he there might have treasure in heaven.

on danger of falling, unscathed, and unsus-cted. this way, he may lose a great part of his educa-tion. Had you waited a year or two longer, and Accustomed as he thus was, to regulate his solial and secular duties, by his views of that future torid, for which he professed to be living, amid be changes of this; it followed of course, that he could be changes of the course of the cour changes of this; it followed of course, that he younged this; it followed of course, that he younged this first public profession of religion was made let Congregational Church in Dorchester, mative place, in about the 22d year of his.

Subsequently, having engaged in business, let city of Baltimore, he was, it is believed, attained sufficient strength of character, to active the course with the Areaiste Re. place, in about the 2zd year of insequently, having engaged in business, of Baltimore, he was, it is believed, a few years, with the Associate Requirements of the property of

d for a few years, with the Associate Redd Clairch in that place.

turning to Boston about the year 1815, he
me a member of the Old South Church, in
any of the following year;—and was chosen
of its Deacons in 1826, when it was under the ago, than is required in respectable colleges now; and that there are but few remarkable men in any allow community of Christians in this city, with united voice bear witness to the consisof freshman year at twelve, and certainly, some who enter as early as fourteen, distinguish themselves throughout the whole course; but I cannot recollect a single instance, that has fallen under my own observation, in which it would not have been better for the lad to be with united voice bear witness to the consis-y of his character. The poor of the Church congregation, know that in him they have evin action. He seemed evidently to act. The mind wants more time to grow, and to be principle of regulating his secular affairs, come inured to hard work. Our systems of cold in action. He seemed evidently to act he principle of regulating his secular affairs, come inured to hard work. Our systems of constant reference to the best interests of surch of Christ.

The result was, that he regularly and consciently attended all its meetings; and willingly attended all its meetings; and willingly interest of the student. It is unreasonable and wrong, to place a lad who has not near got his growth, in such circumstant of the student.

be to others, and profitable to himself, of the last interviews we ever had with had occasion modestly to say, that he forgote his accustomed evening meal, that he per present at the weekly meetings of the pleasant to be able to dwell, in this way, the fie of a Christian, respecting whom contents to be able to dwell, in this way, the fie of a Christian, respecting whom contents to be able to dwell, in this way, the fiel of a Christian, respecting whom contents to be able to dwell, in this way, the field of a Christian, respecting whom contents to be able to dwell, in this way, the field of a Christian, respecting whom contents to be able to dwell, in this way, the field of a Christian, respecting whom contents to the professions. I know very the second we make a story of the professions. I know very the second we make a story of the professions. I know very the second we make a story of the professions. I know very the profession was a story of the pro s us out in saying so much that is fa-requires, as we say it, so little of de-e made.

They have talent and resolution to surmount of and imperfect notice, of the charac-very difficulty. I could name individuals of high Mr. Vosc, we have studiously tried to avoid distinction, and eminent usefulness, who were old Egyric, and let facts speak for him.

conclusion, we cannot but refer again to his

conclusion, we cannot but refer again to his

connexion, as an officer, with the Church of Christ. It is in this relation that his life and character are best remembered in this city;—and it is in this, that they both shone with the greatest brightness.

There are many, we man almost say multitudes among us, who remember, and will never forget, the fervency of his prayers,—the meek consistency of his example, the benevolence of his actions. Vest The rich and the poor alike remember, advantages and aid him to get a public education; but if he is not much above mediocrity, and his early advantages have been small, I do not hesitate to give it as my udequent, that it were better. tate to give it as my judgment, that it were better, in four cases out of five, to discourage than to favor the undertaking. It is taking worthy men out of private spheres, in which they might be highly respectable and useful, and to which they cannot return, and subjecting them to the imminent hazard of failure in stations of higher responsibility. If my brother, or son, of ordinary talents, with a good trade, had passed the age of twenty, without taking up classical studies, I should by all means advise him to be contented, and not think of attempting to get a public edu-

cation.

Between the two extremes just mentioned, how ever, there is a considerable range to suit the di-versified talents and circumstances of young men, who are to be liberally educated. I think sixteen is young enough for any student to enter college, whatever may have been his early advantages. I do not say that none should be admitted at an earlier age; but sixteen is early enough. Screnteen, I should like quite as well; for that would bring him out at tearty-one; and in many cases, it is better to enter even as late as eighteen, or nineteen, than sooner. I believe, if the ages had been put down, on our triennial catalogues, they would show that the great majority of the most eminent of their alumni have graduated above the

eminent of their alumni have graduated above the age of twenty.

"But what," I hear some one ask, "shall I do with my son, after he is fitted? If I keep him steadily at his books and he is a diligent scholar, he will have gone over all the preparatory studies, even before he is fourteen, and how shall I keep him profitably employed till he is sixteen, or seventeen? You have said in a former number, that he cought not to anticinate the studies of the freshhe ought not to anticipate the studies of the fresh-man year, lest he should be idle and form bad man year, lest he should be idle and form bad habits, when he gets into college; and how shall I employ him in the mean time? He must not be idle, and he will not study without a motive." These are very natural and important inquiries, and shall be met as explicitly as our limits will allow. [To be Concluded.]

STUDIES PREPARATORY FOR COLLEGE

I am pleased to see, in a late number of your paper, that among other topics relating to College education, Dr. Humphrey has spoken of the pre-paratory studies. The remarks on the subject come from the right source, for these studies must ever be regulated by the officers of our colleges. What he says on the importance of devoting suffi-What he says on the importance of devoting sufficient time to these studies and of pursuing them thoroughly is much needed and just. I wish that every young man, in a course of preparation for college, might read them and give them the attention they deserve. Yet experience has proved that considerations like those presented by Dr. II., addressed either to those preparing for College or their parents, are not sufficient to care the sail or their parents, are not sufficient to cure the evil The instructors in most of our colleges urge the importance of a thorough preparation with great earnestness. The student is told that much stepending upon the foundation he lays; that a systematic and finished education will make him more respected and give him greater influence in the world. But one is too old, another is too poor, and another is too indifferent to his reputa-tion or his usefulness, to take the necessary time to master the preparatory studies. Students more we reflect upon the subject the more we feel the force of your remarks, but we must go now." Thus the student breaks away from the very midst of his preparatory studies, and is enrolled as a member of college long before he is suitably prepared. This very year, four students entered one of the first colleges in New England, none of whom could obtain a certificate from their instructors, that they had properly pursued their preparatory studies; and two of the number had read but one fourth of the grount registed by the read but one fourth of the amount required by the college which they entered. Others are known to them, the next year, a portion of students as poor

s been increasing for a number of years past, has grown out of the rivalry which exists be-

Now, when it is well known, that in very many availing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing and sinking down into a vailing efforts, of relaxing an strongest incentive to close application and thorough scholarship removed. And when it is resembered too, that many are straitened for mer and others think themselves already too far advanced in years, and others still "are anxious to see their names on the catalogue," it is not strange that they push into college before they are pr pared. When these things are considered, it is very evident that all the arguments which teachers can present in favor of a thorough course of preparation for college, will, in many cases, have but little weight. They have no power to reme-dy the existing evil. Many of them have made every effort they could, but without success. They can withhold from the student the usual certificate, but he will be admitted to college without one

from his teacher.

Where then, is the remedy to be found. Wholwhere then, is the remedy to be found. Whatly in our colleges. They can make the requisitions for admission what they please, and can insist upon them. They can raise the standard
very much above what it is at present, without at
all diminishing their number of students, after one year. But in order that no college may suffer by naking its standard higher than any other, the must be a mutual understanding among all the colleges. It is true, that a sort of tacit undercolleges. It is true, that a sort of tacit under-standing exists, at present, among all the New England colleges. On their catalogues they all require nearly the same amount, yet there is not one of these colleges that does not admit students with much less preparation than is professedly re-quired. The only way to need the difficulty is

letter will set forth the importance of having a meeting of the officers from each college in New England, to take into consideration the means of They increasing the requisitions for admission to college, and thereby of preventing students from entering before they are prepared.

T.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder

REVIVAL IN SUDBURY, MS. The year that is now drawing to a close, is one that must ever stand noted upon the records of the church. The glorious displays of divine grace, in the conversion of such multitudes, who grace, in the conversion of such multitudes, who were groping their way down to everlasting despair, must ever render it a spot, upon the "waste" of memory, to which Christians will look with feelings of intense interest. While the invisible, yet invigorating, influences of the Spirit were descending to revive the churches in our large cities and towns, not a few places, whose names were scarcely known beyond their immediate neighborhoods, have been watered with the dews of heavenly grace.

The church in Sudbury is one of that numerous

daws of heavenly grace.

The church in Sudbury is one of that numerous class, that were compelled to leave the house in which their fathers worshipped, to give place for the preaching of another gospel. They, with their paster, who has since been called home to his reward, with saddened hearts, left their former place of worship, and sought shelter beneath the humble roof of a "wheelwright shop" to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences After remaining here a year or two, they were permitted under the smiles of heaven to creet a large and commodious house, which was dedica-ted to the service of God on new year's day the present year. Although they had no stated pastor, they have enjoyed the faithful preaching of the word. No evidence through the last winter was given them, that they were about to enjoy a revival of God's work, except that the attendance with more faith for the special influences of the Spirit. Prayer meetings became thronged; the church had a day of humiliation, fasting and pray-er; and soon the anxious enquiry was heard from many a lip, "What must I do to be saved."

While the church were on their knees imploring the divine blessing, it came with all its reviving power; and the result is, that forty have given evidence of piety, and have united with the visi-There are some, who have not as ble church. There are some, who have not as yet, seen fit to profess religion before men, who give evidence of having passed from death to life. And there are also some who still are anxiously enquiring the way to be saved. Among the many instances of the outpouring of the Spirit, in answer to special prayer, one case may be mentioned. A monter who had long been praying for her inconverted husband and her children, has at

length had her prayers answered, in the conver-sion of every member of the family, her husband and five children, all of whom now surround the table of the Lord with her. What an encouragement for prayer! Language cannot express the feelings that are concealed within the breast of the praying mother, who sees her children and family embracing the Saviour. Let all who read this article, take encouragement to continue in prayer for unconverted friends, for in due time God will hear if you faint not. The reverals in Sudbury has been peculiar in

several particulars. 1st. It was the result of no extra efforts. Many the church forgot the means which were put into their hands every day, and looked forward to these occasions, as the only ones in which they might look for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. And besides, it is a lamentable fact, that in seasons of great excitement, many are led to think they have embraced the Saviour, who after the season is past, return again into the follies of the world. But the revival recorded above was of a different character. Here the regular preaching of the word and importunate prayer, both in public and in secret, produced these glorious results. What a warning to those churches who have not enjoythe fault is not in their own sinful hearts.

2d. The majority of the conversions were from among the young,—members of the Sabbath School. It is delightful to see those whe are to be the future actors upon the stage of active life, coming out from the world, and choosing God and his cause for their portion. Where this is the case, we may reasonably expect that the face of society will be changed. It is important that the aged should be converted, in order to prepare themselves for the retributions of eternity. But after spending a long life in sin, it is not expected that they can do much for their unconverted friends. But to the young is granted a privilege of becoming eminent Christians, and of doing much towards hastening on the day of millennial glory. In this revival, praying fathers and mothers have had the happiness of seeing their unconverted children embracing the Saviour's offer to the young,

eet each other at the bar of God.

3d. The revival in Sudbury is interesting on account of the great change it has produced in the character of the place. The scenes of festivity and youthful merriment are hushed, to give place to the prayer meeting. The congratula-tions that pass between friends, when they meet, are also mingled with enquiries for the soul's welfare. So deep has been the feeling, that the young converts have established a weekly meet-ing by themselves, in which they meet together o pray and converse about their eternal welfare What a lesson for the careless and scoffing world! Would that they might heed the warning and be

Christian, wherever thou art, be stimulated to action. What you do for your impenitent friends you must do quickly, for soon, both you and they will be beyond the reach of entreaties and pray-

Sudbury, Dec. 16, 1840.

ON THE WAY .- NO. III. quired. The only way to meet the difficulty is to have a consultation among the officers of the different colleges. Let them fix upon some standard, and let it be a high one and be rigidly adhered to. Our college officers have a power for the use of which they are responsible. They possess the means of raising, in a few years, the standard of education vastly higher, throughout the whole country. The higher they make the terms of admission, the more finished scholars will they send forth, and the more able men will be found in every department. The happy influence which would thus be exerted on the cause of literature, science and religion, cannot be told.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, before Dr. Humpbrev has finished but herefore, series and private Christians when the season of winter and account and the season of winter and care passes away and the season of winter and care passes away and the season of winter and care passes away and the season of winter and care passes away and the season of winter and private Christians when the season of winter and private Christians when the season of winter and private care.

follows the wise adaptation of means to such result.

Assuming this as true, what, I ask again, is the prospect of the churches of our country? They have engaged in the political contests of the day. This may have been right so far as suffrage is concerned, but the wave of excitement which has swept over the land, has been like a billow of leath to the spirituality of the church. To call Zion back to her place will demand no ordinary efforts on the part of her ministers. Perkebbly the efforts on the part of her ministers. Probably the great mass of professing Christians in our country have acted with the predominant party, is the late political conflict. If God should give sen

late political conflict. If God should give ten their desire and send leanness into their souls, they will find, that confiding in man, or making flesh their arm of strength, will bring leanness which will not only be felt in the church, but carry its influence to all the interests of the nation. Few, very few are the churches in the land now enjoying a revival. May it not be said there never was a time when a high state of religious feeling, together with strong and vigorous moral action were more wanted, to give influence and perpetuity to our institutions than at the present time. As a word to the wise is sufficient, I do fondly hope that all the ministers of the land will give this subject their serious consideration, and enter upon such system of means as they may deem upon such system of means as they may deen proper to bring back the spiritual prosperity of our vast country. Let Christians show the zeal that has been manifested by politicians, and we will be permitted to celebrate a victory of truth over error, of piety over all the sin which is now the

For the Baston Reco

The Rev. D. O. Morton, well known for hi teal in every good cause, undertook to act as an agent of the American Peace Society, during a tour to some of the Western States; and the insertion of the following extracts from a letter to the Secretary of the A. P. S., will doubtless be a very acceptable remembrance to the wide circle of his friends among the readers of the Recorder

Монков, Місн., Nov. 17, 1840. Dear Sir,—On the 18th of September, I commenced a journey to the Great Western Valley. Spent the Sabbath following in Springtield, Vt. with the people of my former charge. Preached in the forenoon on the guilt and evils of war; in the afternoon, on the practicability and the blessings of peace. The attention was good, and a collection taken in aid of the cause. At Springcollection taken in aid of the cause. At Spring field changed the mode of conveyance, and enter-ed the stage for Albany, where I arrived in the evening of the 22d, and in the morning took the cars for Syracuse. Spent the night in an excel-lent hotel. In the morning an unpleasant event occurred; a man demanded his trunk; it was not known that he had any trunk there; he was ques-Soon after he was seen carrying articles of clothing out of the house. When questioned again, he said the house was his, and all which it contained. Poor creature, he was insane! He was now seized and handled very roughly; and soon confined in chains. In the affray, some one choked him. This surely was superfluous cruelty. His countenance indicated strongly the wretchedness of his condition. We left him in his chains,

At this place, went on board a packet bo for Oswego, a pleasant village on the shore of lake Ontario. The trip was delightful; the weather mild, the atmosphere clear and bland; and the lakes and streams, and the rich, and well cultivated fields, afforded a cheering prospect. The canal on whose boson we were borne, is one of the finest in the state. Part of the way it passes in the margin of a beautiful lake, and part of the

On board the packet, I was happy to find two clergymen; one a young man, recently from Au-burn Seminary, and the other, a Lutheran clergyman, who went into Canada, something more than two years since, in a time of great excitement, and sailed in the same boat with a foreigner, a Pole, who had come to espouse the cause of the Canadian patriots, and was afterwards hung up by the British authorities. The clergyman knew nothing of this man, except that he was a fellow passenger. On his arrest at Toronto, the clergyman was marched into jail between two sol-diers. He knew not what would befal him, but thought it probable that he should be put to death, for being found in bad company. However, he said, he trusted in his Saviour, and his mind was peaceful. The next day he had his trial; and his clerical papers being found satisfactory, he was

in Upper Canada. I was delighted with the account which he gave of the state of religion among them. They have been visited with showers of grace since he has ministered to them; and a goodly number gathered into the fold of Christ.
When we arrived at Oswego, those who were
bound westward, were hurried into a steam-boat. These brethren had a different destination; so we parted. The short acquaintance, which proba-bly will not be renewed in this world, was very pleasant. We belonged to three different de-nominations, but that made no difference in our fraternal feelings. "The good will of him that dwelt in the bush" attend these brethren.

Had some interesting conversation on board the steamboat we next entered, with a distinguished politician of Western New York. No one who fears instructions in producing the above results, can only be known fully, when teachers and scholars meet each other at the bar of God.

HIGHARD ASSETTION CREETING TO BE A STATE OF THE MAN AND THE STATE OF THE MAN AND THE STATE OF THE MAN AND THE MAN AND THE STATE OF TH remarks of this gentleman on the importance of moral virtue and purity of character, in our politi-cal men and rulers, were certainly correct. It is humiliating to reflect that some who "stand high in their country's honors," do not in moral char-

on their country's nonors, as not on moral character, stand very high.

On the point of land which forms the left angle, as you enter the Niagara river from Lake Ontario, is the American Fort Niagara. This is an ancient fortress, built by the French in 1725 taken by the British in 1759-and surrendered to taken by the British in 1796. In the last war with Eng-land it was taken by surprise in December, 1813, and the country around overrun by the enemy. Again, in 1815, it was surrendered to the United Again, in 1613, it was carrenaged to the Cineta States. The government are now putting this fort into excellent repair, and building around it a strong wall. When the repairs are completed, it will be one of the strongest places on the fron-tier. On the opposite side of the river is the British fort Massasauga, where a small garrison is stationed, and near, a party of dragoons. The American fort is also garrisoned. These fortresare maintained at great expense, and the practical purposes which the garrison answer present is, to look at each other.

The old Fort. Niagara is more noted for enormity and crime, than for any good derived from it by any nation. While in the hands of the French it was doubtless used as a prison; as its close and impregnable dangeons, where light was never ad-mitted, the ready instruments for execution or for murder, clearly proved. During the American Revolution, it was the head-quarters of bar-barism and unrelenting eruelty. Here were as-sembled the leaders and chiefs of those lawless bands, which carried death and destruction into science and religion, cannot be told.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, before Dr. Humphrey has finished his letters on College Education, that he will consult with some of the presidents of other colleges, and in some future the material, so in the world of mind, the result upon the distant settlements on the Mohawk and WHOLE NO. 1394.

the Susquehannah. Here civilized Europe and savage America were commingled, and ladies of education and refinement mingled in the soci-ety of the Indian warrior and hunter; and officers of the highest rank, in unfoly ming with the ety of the Indian warrior and nunter; and one conform of the highest rank, in unholy union with the squaws of the forest. Yours in the bonds of peace,
D. O. MORTON.

PERIODICALS.

Mr. Willis,—In your paper of the 11th instant, you welcome the December number of "The Friend of Peace," in language and with a spirit becoming a Christian. But I beg leave to inquire whether it is expedient to establish and circulate separate periodicals for the various objects of Christian and moral enterprise. There are few families, which can afford the expense of even a small part of the different kinds of periodicals; and fewer still who can find time to read

The editor of a journal devoted to a specific object, is apt to be "a man of one idea," and his patron who takes and reads no others, inhibes the same spirit, and is perhaps grieved that his minister and brethren do not see and feel with him, that the particular enterprise advocated by his favorite periodical, is the most important means of building up the kingdom of Christ. The advocate of peace should be heard, but not to magnify that object above the work of converting souls, nor to divert the attention of the church from the great command, "Go ye into all the earth, and preach the gospel to every creature." the gospel to every creature."

effect of a wide circulation of journals devoted to specific objects, is to shut out other journals, and some which have a more general bearing on the interests of religion. A young man who has labored with zeal and success in circulating that most interesting publication, and true friend of peace, the Missionary Herald, remarked a short time since, that a zealous agent had induced so many families to subscribe for the "Friend of Peace," that he found it very difficult to introduce the Herald. This is the natural effect of an extensive circu-

culation of that and similar journals; and it may be inquired, whether it would not be best, for the advocates of specific objects to address the public through the columns of newspapers. Their articles would have a wider circulation, money would be saved which is much needed for henevolent objects, and the subjects of which they treat would re-ceive just their share of attention, without exclud-ing other subjects of equal or greater impor-

Most Christian families in comfortable circum stances, will take the Missionary Herald, along with a religious newspaper; and as the cause of Foreign Missions now suffers for the want of Foreign Austrons now support, it is undesirable that the Herald should be supplanted by even a good publication which advocates only a single doctrine.

CLERUS.

FORGIVENESS AND REVENGE.

What more unlike than forgiveness and revenge. The former is noble—is Christ-like,—the latter is mean—is demon-like. He who freely forgives injuries and prays for the offender, holds communion with spirits above. The revengeful person is allied to fallen spirits, whose motto is, "Spite with spite is best repaid."

How forgiving was our Saviour! See him

with spite is best repaid."

How forgiving was our Saviour! See him nailed to a cross; hear the taunts of the vile, the sneers of the rulers, the railing of the rabble, the mocking of the priests, and hear too Him, who is the phicart of all this pair. the object of all this insult, praying, "Father, for-give them." See also, the martyr Stephen; wick-ed men are gnashing on him with their teeth, and stoning him to death; he kneels down and prays, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." William Tyndale, the first translator of the New Testament into the English language, was banished and burnt, in consequence of his efforts to give the Scriptures to the common people. At the stake, he prayed for the king who had driven him out and caused him to be put to death. "Lord, open the eyes of the king of England." How like his divine Master was Stephen! Happy Tyndale! The fires which liberated the soul

wafted it towards the residence of its Redeemer waited it towards the residence of its Redeemer.
Would we do our enemies good, the surest way
is to forgive them and pray for them. There is
power in meekness; forgiveness is persuasive.
Prayer for an enemy will do more to disarm him,
than all the arguments which can be used. He
who requites an injury with nothing but goodness,
may soon find, as did Joseph, his enemies bowing
at his feet. If the Lord be for us, who can be against us? O how unwise to seek revenge!
What good can result from sinful passion? Why
indulge in ragge when insulted? Who is made
better by it? Is the injured person benefited by
the retaliation? Is the abuser reformed by it? Does the community acquire a better name? Does the cause of virtue ask the patronage of sinful passions? Is Christ in need of madmen? Can the work of Heaven be promoted by those, whose bosoms burn with the fires of hell? Can aught of good result from spiteful feeling? "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city. Methinks the whole empire of hell reverberates with shouts of fiendish exultation, when one of Changle disciples on earth, is in pursuit of re-Christ's disciples on earth, is in pursuit venge!

HOW TO BECOME A UNIVERSALIST. Why, nothing is more easy, provided you lay ide the Bible, reason and common sense.

particularize:you are an unregenerate person, just the unsanctified heart, and,

the unsanctified heart, and,

(2.) If you are professedly a Christian, and are in the habit of daily prayer, and daily consult the word of God, you have only to neglect your closet, cease consulting the Bible, withdraw yourself from the public worship of God, and frequently procure the writings of Universalist authors.

Should you have any doubt in regard to the success of such a course, I can assure you, that the

cases are not infrequent in which the above course has proved successful.

Y-N-n.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

A father going one day into the field where his sons were at work, and observing that they were not doing the work to his satisfaction, remarked, "my sons, have I not taught you to do better than this?" "Father," replied one of them, "you have often taught us by precept, but never by ex-

"To how many parents is this natural, yet cutting rebuke, applicable! and alas! how many do not teach correctly even by precept! The Great Teacher taught both by precept and example. He says, "Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." And thus he himself did. He says, "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven." He was forgiving through life, and rayed with his dying breath, for his crucifiers. How little good is effected by the preaching im, who teaches only by precept! What amou

example what he has enforced by precept! the sin of Sabbath breaking he corrected a his people, if he be not careful to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" What will it avail,

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1840.

TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

With the last No. of our Twenty-fifth volume, w are irresistibly urged by feeling, to renew to the inercasing number of our patrons and friends, the assurance of our gratitude for their past kindness, and the curnest request for their continued co-operation, efficient support, and fervent prayers.

me ye can do nothing," said the Redecmer of the world to those who went forth under his commission to evangelize all nations. We claim but the humblest share in the great work enjoined by that commission. But some share in it to unremitted and well-intentioned labors, to concentrate and unite the energies of our brethren in Christ on the grand point of the world's conversion by the various instrumentalities, indicated by the We claim to do word and Providence of God. what we can, to enlighten the public mind, to purify public sentiment, to explain and enforce the responsibilities resting on the church in this dawn mutual esteem of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, to collect and array before them whatever FACTS have a direct bearing, on the present and prospective enlargement of Zion, thus stimulating them to a fervency of prayer, and vigor of support, commensurate with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. It is a delightful employment-but too arduous to be sustained from year to year, without constant recurrence to the encouragement afforded by the words of Jesus.

Fice and teenty years—the fourth part of a cen-

tury, has rolled away since the Recorder came up as pioneer of a long array of newspapers, devoted wholly or mainly to the dissemination of religious intelligence, and the advancement of the glorious cause of Truth. It has pursued the even tenor of its way, amid good report and evil report. Its objest has been uniform. Its success has not disapcinted its most sanguine friends, though it has never boasted of a subscription list, as large as some of its cotemporaries. But, as it originated, so we trust it has been conducted in some good measure, in the deep conviction of dependance on the care and guidance of the Great Head of the church .-Il ithout Christ we can do nothing. If we have ever failed in the cultivation, or in the inculcation of the " same mind that was in Him," so far we have deviated from our studied line of conduct, and so far do we claim the forgiveness of those, who hope themselves to be forgiven their own offences.

With the same object in view, and by the same means substantially, shall we pursue our onward urse, while God continues us in our stewardship. With controversy, beyond the frank expression of our opinions on any and every topic that seems to den and it, we have nothing to do. The columns of a newspaper seem not to us to form the appropriate a: ena for those intellectual conflicts, by which erro is to be defeated, and truth established. The gravity, the solemnity and the grandeur of those great bjects that involve the soul's destinies, can hard ly fail to suffer detriment from indulgence in that s, irit of debate, which the enemies of the cross gladly provoke by their example of flippancy and boldnes in the assertion of their principles or dreamy fancles. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the l ord. With good John Newton, we prefer to fill our bushel with wheat if we can, while the enemy endeavors to fill it with chaff.

We trust it is not the affectation of piety, but the sincere and earnest desire of our hearts, that prompts us to say to our readers, Pray for us, that in our vocation, we may be blameless and harmless, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation-holding forth the word of life, that we may rejoice in the day of Christ, that we have not run in vain, neither labored in vain. Then shall they elso rejoice with us, in " that day, when God shall sey to his faithful ones, "Well done, good and faithf..l servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14, 1840. MR. WILLIS,-You have perceived, if you have But if the Act is to be ree mmenced the better. Still it may be said, for it has been said, by way of objection against the movement, that it will surely fail-that those, who Is it, indeed, so? Will not a change of circumstances, and especially a distinct expression of the public sentiment and public will, giving sanction d permanency to this change, authorize and compel honest politicians and faithful public servants to change their course? Will not many honest. patriotic members of Congress, therefore, who aided in bringing forward and adopting the Sub-Treasury system of finance, now, since they find it condemned by the country, and perceive that it will be utterly in:possible to carry it into execution, come forthe proposed repeal? I hope they will. It seems evening (for show!) it exhibits all the colors of the am not ignorant of the influence of the pride of health, and perhaps to the lives of the members opinion and the love of consistency; and I have [Thus far had I written, when a report came that seen the cringing, cowering spirit of party-servility. But I am persuaded, notwithstanding, that in both the existing political parties of our country, there presumed that if it did not fall by its own weight, are good men-honest men-independent men-papils, free from the bonds of party-Christians, smaller one did a few years ago, it would soon be possessing the spirit and governed by the laws of Christ, And it seems to me, that honesty and patriotism, and even personal policy and political ex.

I am glad the thing is down;—more pediency demand of the former abettors of this in accial project a change in their course of action.

Were I a member of Congress, and had I honestly acted in favor of this measure, I will tell you, Mr. Editor, how I should reason, and what I should say and do. At the very commencement of the discus sion on the proposed repeal, I should come forward with the following speech, or something like it :should say, "Mr. President or Mr. Speaker," as I happened to be a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives :-

"Sir, I stand in my place to-day, not to make confession of guilt, for in this matter I have acted honestly, nor to indulge in expressions of unavailing regret for past transactions and mistakes, for they cannot be recalled; but I stand here to-day. under the changed aspect of public sentiment, to discharge to my country an imperious duty, and (I am obliged to acknowledge) a duty not very pleasant to my feelings; a duty, however, imposed upon me as one of the Representatives of a free and sovereign people, whose servant I am, and whose unequivocal voice, while I occupy this seat, I am bound to obey.—I stand here, Sir, ready to give my vote against a measure, which I recently advocated, and for which I honestly and cheerfully voted. I advocated it and voted for it, because I most sincerely thought it a wise and expedient measurealculated to afford the best security to the financial

operations of the government, and ultimately to furnish a sound currency for the country. And, if we venture to claim-so much at least, as belongs the plan could have been carried out without opposition, I do verily believe, that the result v have been happy. But circumstances have changed. Public sentiment has assumed a new aspect The question is decided. The plan cannot be ried out. The law must and will be repealed. The people-a great majority of the people have so decreed; and, if this decree is not carried into execution this year, it will be the next. of the Millenial Day, to conciliate and increase the should it be resisted for a moment? What can be gained by delay? Why, I ask my political friends, should we oppose for a few days, while our brief authority lasts, what we know must prevail over all our opposition, and may, if we oppose too long, bury us in the ruins of our falling system? If we cannot carry what we account the best measure, let us for the sake of the country, adopt and strive to promote the second best. For myself, I cannot consent to the unprofitable and vexatious delay. I cannot be accessory to the expense of a fruitless attempt to sustain a fabric, whose foundation is already and completely undermined. Sir, give us the substitute at once, and save the expense and vexation of continuing to build what must so be demolished. I go, not for party, but for the country-the whole country; and I go, at onceheart and hand. I say to the gentlemen who have all along opposed the Sub-Treasury system, bring forward your substitute. Let us see it. Let us examine it in detail, and if it is half as good as and not unconstitutional, we will give it our sun port and push it forward with all practicable speed. Yes, Sir, the country demands this at our l She is bleeding at every pore, while we sit here disputing about the choice of remedies .- Sir, 1 repeat it; let us do something to relieve the cou

> the country! Mr. Editor, were I a member of Congress, and an honest member of the present dominant party, it seems to me, I should reason thus, and act in accordance with this reasoning. Nor can I doubt, that other men possessing the same reasoning powers and the same moral honesty, must come to the same conclusion, and pursue the course marked out in this imaginary speech. Yours, &c. J ...

and let us do it now. As was said on an occasion

scarcely less grave and important, so I say to-day,

"I would not deliberate, I would act." Let us act

Let us do the best we can, and, if possible, save

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18, 1840

Mr. Willis,-Since I wrote my second letter which I presume will appear in the same number sition to repeal the Sub-Treasury Act has menced, and with spirit and power in both Houses But I do not learn that any of the former advocate of the measure have yet taken the ground, which seemed to me so reasonable and so consistent with the claims of honesty and political independence They certainly do not reason as I think I should. in their situation, under the altered circumstances of the country, or they have not so much patriotism and political honesty, as I was ready to ascribe to them; or perhaps they are holding back their sentiments a little while, for wise purposes, of which I have yet no conception.

You will perceive too, that since that date. Congress has elected two chaplains, both inhabitants of the Old Dominion. The pride of Virginia and the southern fear of northern abolition, which attaches itself in a peculiar manner to clergymen, from the north, was the cause of this fact; and it is a cause which will continue to operate as long as read the newspaper journals of the proceedings of slavery, with its blighting influence to the country shall continue, and will probably hereafter effects tain a repeal of the law enacted at the last session, ally prevent the election of any minister north of grammars. Hence, also, in the professional school, usually denominated the Sub-Treasury Act.—Some the "Dixon and Mason line."—It is to be appred there must be drilling in the elementary studies be. of the friends of the proposition may think the hended, however, that the project to abolish the fore the student can advance to more important office altogether will not be given up, till infidelity pealed at all, and other measures adopted to afford in its entity against religion, carries its point. For security and facilities in the fiscal operations of the g overnment, as well as to regulate the currency of ceive it is rallying its forces under a new name this the country, and furnish a safe and convenient medium of exchange; the sooner this great work is to take away the salary, which, if adopted, would secure the object. Probably, this project will not succeed now; but it will be more popular and secure a larger number of votes than the more open iginally voted for the enactment, (and they are and direct proposition of last year, because it ass. Il a majority) will certainly oppose the repeal .- sumes the guise of economy, and appeals to "the

strict construction of the constitution. Economy!- Economy! This is the watchword of political partisans! And yet it seems to be practically insignificant-a mere watchword-used without meaning. For example, since the last session of Congress, and in consequence of a resolution of the House, which, I am told, met with no opposition, a gorgeous chandelier has been placed in the hall of the Representatives, which cost more than \$4,500. It is, indeed, a splendid object, 13 feet in diameter, containing more than 70 ward promptly, sacrifice their personal views and burners, more than 2,500 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 feelings to the public good, and manfully advocate cut glass spangles; and when lighted, as it was last that any other supposition or expectation is rainbow, and becomes brilliant and beautiful beyond uncharitable-founded on the assumption that there the powers of description. It is, therefore, highly is no such thing as political honesty, personal inde ornamental to the hall, but I am obliged to add, it peadance or disinterested patriotism among them. is a mere ornament-a uscless ornament; and if I Such an assumption I cannot-will not entertain mistake not, it will be found inconvenient, troublefor a moment. I know the power of prejudice; I some, and even dangerous, to the eyes, to the the great chandelier had fallen.]

Thus far had I written, but I was about to add, I (said to be more than 7,000 pounds,) as a much

in session, it could scarcely have failed to kill 20 lege graduates. A good common education, is far men; and by the sweep of the long iron rod, it better than a shallow collegiate one. Let it be might have destroyed 50; and if it had taken place understood that an examination for admission to on the Sabbath, when the area in front of the clerk's college, is an honest affair, and that the requisitions desk is generally filled with ladies, the number of lives destroyed would have been greatly increased. order to the attainment of this object, we know well But how providential the time! It fell about 10 o'clock, nearly two hours before the meeting of not depend entirely upon the tuition received from

Catastrophe.-Last night, as I intimated before the lamps or argand burners as they are called, were trimmed and lighted for the mere purpose of exhibiting the brilliant spectacle to the members of Congress and the citizens. This morning, the time there were but two members of the House in their seats. After the oil was principally poured from the lamps, (as is supposed) the lead weights in a large iron tube overbalanced the chandelies which was not fastened to the floor as it should have been, and it suddenly began to ascend, and probably continued to ascend with increasing velocity, till it met the descending weight; when such a shock occurred as broke the chi the whole machinery was suspended, and down came the chandelier, weights, rod, and chain altogether, demolishing several desks and chairs, and crumbling into a mass of ruins.-Thus ended the splendid pageant-the magnificent trifle! Sic transit gloria mundi! Yours, &c.

ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.

Our readers, we trust, regularly peruse the excelnt communications of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, which we insert in the Recorder. The authority has had large experience with the whole routine of College study and discipline, first as a member of Yale, then as a trustee of Williams, and finally, as president, for almost twenty years, of Amherst Col lege. These articles, we are confident, will do much good, for they discuss topics of great importance nd convey lessons of sound practical wisdom This week, we extract a communication from the N. Y. Observer, over the signature of "T." in marks of Dr. Humphrey, upon the subject of pre mature admission to college, and suggests that the remedy lies wholly with the colleges, and that the guardians of these institutions ought to combine

heir influence in order to put an end to the evil. The question is certainly one of urgent impo tance. We have, indeed, no disposition to under value our colleges. We wish that they were honored and patronized far more than they are, all a them-we now speak of the New England College -send out well trained scholars, young men of dis iplined minds ready to enter with zeal and advan tage upon their professional course. But there is another large class of students, who, are not thu prepared. They resort to the medical, or legal, o theological school with an education exceedingly mperfect. They were never well grounded in athematics: they did not master while in colleg the science of mental philosophy ; the grammars he Latin and Greek languages were never engrav ed on their memories, as they should have bee Their old classical books, if they have not long since passed under the hammer of the college-auctions are looked upon with indifference, or with positive version. How can such students grapple with the logic of the land. How can they enter success fully upon the enlightened course which is now pur ider the charge of the accomplished director of the law school at Cambridge? How can the feel any interest in commencing the study of the original languages of the Bible. They loathe the sight of a grammar. If compelled to look into it for a few months, they rejoice, when it is laid aside, as as a shipwrecked mariner does when he is on fi land. Now what is the cause of this evil? What is the cause of the waste of so much time and patience and talent and money on the part of ter ers and students? The prominent reason as " T forcibly remarks, is the wretched want of preparation for college, on the part of many who apply for admission, and who are actually admitted. They have never mastered the grammatical elements. They can read, perhaps, with the help of an ordo, or by neans of English translations which a lazy student as pencilled on the margin of the page, some lines in Virgil. But they are not acquainted with the simplest elements of the language. They are ut. erly unfit to enter upon a college course. There is not a gymnasium in Germany, to which they would be admitted. They would be the laughingstock of every boy, a dozen years old, at Eton, or Westminister, or Harrow, or any public school is England. Hence the time of the College-profesors is occupied, or, rather, wasted, in drilling, in neulcating, almost, in the primary significations of that word, rules and forms, and principles which ought to have been long before mastered. Much of the time of four precious years is squandered in

matters. Now what is the remedy! with whom is lodged the power of preventing the mischief? Not in our opinion, solely with any class or body of men There must be a general co-operation on the part of all who are capable of seeing and removing the evil. The community,-(fathers who have sons to be educated,) must be enlightened on the subject, and be impressed with the importance of a thorough academical training. They must encourage, and, if necessary, constrain their sons to remain at the preparatory school, at least three years. On this point they must strengthen the hands of the princi pals of our academies. It is for their own benefit so to do. It is of no conceivable use that their sor should hasten into college. It is of immeasurable nportance that they should be well-fitted when they do outer. Their success in all their future live may be inseparably connected with the question whether they shall spend two years, or three years at the preparatory school. Again, those acade should be well patronised, whose guardians and in structors are most in the habit of insisting on an ad equate preparatory training. There is no reason why the academies at Byfield, Andover, Monson, Westfield, Hadley, Amherst, and Leicester, should not become Etons and Westministers in reputation as seats of sound learning, as models of first rate preparatory schools. Two or three of these, have ow an enviable character, in this respect. Let them be more and more strengthened. Let the precentors in them combine their influence in acomplishment of the same object, by enlightening public mind, by calling the attention of boards of trustees to it, and by laboring to impress on the ninds of the students committed to their care the conceivable importance of radical study and cholar-like discipline from the beginning.

At the same time, the trustees and faculties ur colleges, should exert whatever influence they may possess, in the accomplishment of the same object. It is of no advantage to the country, that students imperfectly educated, should swell the lists of col-

must be, in a good measure, complied with. In that the support of the officers of a college, must Congress. The following is as accurate and brief the students. In this case, the temptation to admit an account as I am able to give of the students not properly qualified may be too great to be resisted. There must be permanent foundations for professorships at all our colleges, or some permanent pecuniary means, on which dependance can be placed, over and above the tuition-money. We fear, that until this is done, the preparatory schools cannot retain their students a sufficient time adequately to prepare them for college.

200000

SERIES OF SERMONS

There are some important advantages attending pastor's prosecuting a series of discourses on portant topics presented in the Scripture. We do t mean this shall be the usual course for months and years; but that, from time to time, three or four, and onward to a dozen discourses be delivered in a series, as the extent and importance of the respective subjects demand.

1. This will furnish the preacher constantly with a topic which he will feel himself bound to take Much valuable time is often lost by the perplexity of a choice among many subjects pressing ipon the attention.

2. This is favorable to thorough discussion. A preacher who determines on several sermons on a given subject, will set about collecting materialswill turn the topic over and over in his own mind through a longer period-will therefore see the ons of it more fully and clearly, bearings and relati and hence will have a higher estimation of the importance of that subject. He will go, therefore, more deenly into it, because he sees and feels more deeply its importance. He will more faithfully

3. Hence he will make his hearers feel the importance of that subject. A single sermon can give at most but a meagre view of some of the great themes of the Bible, and by giving them only the rapid survey which a single discourse affords, their value is not set so impressively before the hearer's mind. Many a hearer has expressed his surprise and wonder at the vastness and value of a subject, as sermon after sermon has brought new and varied for tures of it before him. And we have in mind imhad erred, accomplished by the wider and more mprehensive views taken by making a subject a nued theme through several discourses.

4. Topics will thus come up and be discussed as parts of a great subject, which may not have been sented for years. The preacher's track of thought had not led him in that direction, but now s forced upon him by the system he is pursuing

5. Important errors may be corrected in this was without supposing a special design of the preacher be seen in the course he is pursuing. He goes not ut of his way, and none, therefore, can suppose ould be far more likely to give a candid attention and receive benefit.

6. This extensive survey of various Bible theme ill lead both preacher and hearers to see the relaion which they bear to one another, and to see how widely diffused are the essential elements of the great doctrines over the whole field of revelation The Scriptures will be seen to be a mine, more abundant indeed in spiritual riches in some parts than others, yet having veins of the precio unning through them in all directions. God's word may thus be magnified, its vast depths of truth not sounded, for no lines used by mortals can to this, but more fully known so as to increase the out's wonder and fear, and to cause it to prize mor highly the glorious revelation of God.

But the people, ever curious and eager for som thing new and varied, will complain." But deep study and careful efforts at interesting illustratio will make the well handled subject as new and varied as can rationally be desired. Many of the greater doctrines contain news for a multitude of arers, news that has not reached them, because they have had only the surface of things, those su perficial views which an hasty survey presented The mine had not been fairly opened. The depths had not been searched.

"But the people will not like it." Try it and see But in the trial give your whole strength to it. Do not expand the material of a single sermon into half a dozen by the mere multiplication of words. Fill every sail in the ship with a wholeson breeze. Let the people know, by what they hear, that there has been sweat upon your brow as you prepared for them their Sabbath repast, and then if they do not like it, certainly they need it, and the good shepherd is bound to take special care of the

" But such a course will cost a great deal of hard labor." That it will. If men would faithfully follow it, they must put forth the best vigor of their minds. But they will reap a rich reward in the enlargement of their own understandings and hearts. And their people will reap also, in that clearer and more affecting impression of divine things will be be made upon them.

UNCOMFORTABLE DISCIPLES.

You will find some such in every church. They are not happy. We wish it was deep sorrow for their sins that made them unhappy; or deep solicitude for perishing souls; or deep concern to see God so much dishonored as he is in this guilty world. But these are not the causes of their trou bles. If they were very much troubled about these things, they would lose sight of their own sorrows. They would forget themselves.

Eary makes some of the disciples uncomfortable They see others enjoy what providence has placed out of their reach. They would like to have Naboth's vineyard and Mordecai's honors. They lose sight of their own blessings in the intense gaze they fix on other men's. Instead of keeping their hearts at home in the contented enjoyment of what they have, they are constantly sending them abroad in longing after what belongs to others. They have and repinings over their own supposed inferior lo in life, and make themselves exceedingly uncon fortable thereby.

So do some disciples by icalousu. They a afraid their honor or some other precious thing they have will be eclipsed or undervalued. They cannot comfortably hear any one praised. If they hear such praise, they cannot forego the comfort of givpicture a dash with their own brush. They must deliver themselves of a sneer. If they looked upon themselves as "the least of all saints," as Paul did, their jealousy would die by famine. Some are constantly finding cases where they have been neglected or overlooked by their pastor or their brethren. Constant use has exceedingly sharpened their power of discerning things of this sort, and so has exceedingly augmented their skill and power in

making themselves miserable.

Some are uncomfortable, as their complaining shows by reason of the small amount of their spiritual consolations. But they spend their strength in lamentations over their sad condition, instead of spending it in scriptural efforts to regain departed religious joys. Their sighs are sent into the ears of man in quest of his sympathy, and not into the hands in pews to considerable amount of Mr. Perkins, he stated amount of Mr. are clouds without water.

Were half the breath thus vainly spent To heaven in supplication sent, To heaven in supplication sent, Their cheerful song would oftener be, "Hear what the Lord hath done for m

Some seem to regard it a kind of merit to reiterate t others the sorrowful tale of their spiritual troubles They exhaust that strength in the display of their uncomfortable condition, which, if employed in active Christian duty and close commun God, would cause light to rise in obscurity and their darkness to become as the noonday.

Uncomfortable disciples are very sure to make other people uncomfortable. It is always a trouble to see any one in trouble. The pastor, instead of feeling an animating impulse in his work from a scene of spiritual joy and engagedness in duty. must witness sorrow that some unworthy passion has awakened, and have his spirit chafed by the recital of troubles which would vanish before an active zeal in doing good. The animated and active in the church come in contact with icebergs when hrown among such disciples as have now been described. They are chilled. The holy fire in their own bosoms burns less brightly by contact with uch cold, cheerlers, comfortless beings.

Comfortless disciples are so skilful in turning very thing done for them into snow and ice, that it is rather discouraging attempting to build a fire for their benefit. They baffle every effort to lead them out from those cheerless polar regions where they choose to reside. We have known some to receive the most decided advantage from being left entirely to themselves, to be comfortless since they would be so, to be cold since they would not leave the frigid zone, to receive no expression of sympathy since they in fact stood in no need of it. being bereft of all earthly comforters, they have been roused by that fact from their icy condition, have been thawed out by the heat excited by selfexertion, with God's blessing, and have hence beome very comfortable and comforting disciples.

VOUR OWN PRITARIE

Reader, you may not yet have employed any person to write one for you. You would shrink from this. But you have been doing it already yourself Were you to close life to night, your epitaph would completely finished and ready for perusal, and all the work of your own hands. You are startled perhaps. You are not aware of having ever been ngaged in any such employment.

True, you have not used the pen upon paper, nor he chisel upon marble; but you have been doing this thing far more perfectly in another manner. You have been writing your character by your course of life, upon the memory of each survivor who has a small part of the whole mass of "illus cen acquainted with you. You have written it There has been no flattery. Just what also, considering the expensiveness of the cu your life has been, you have penned urself. You have told your own story

The tablet on which you have been engraving our epitaph, think of that. It is a living mind .your epitaph, think of that. It is a fiving mind.— | year.

The cold marble receives neither good nor evil from | HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. Still the characters inscribed upon it. Not so the tablet of the heart. Your life has made impressions on an ndestructible substance, on an immortal mind .-What you have written you have written. You cannot blot it out. With a pen of iron you have of her readers to the abundant and authoritati done this work. Your character as you have been scribing it in the minds around you, may have een giving power to principles of action, currency o moral sentiment, impulses to courses of conduct, that have made this writing in this way, of your Enitanh, the most serious and momentous busin ou have ever transacted. Thus the dead live. And ow many to a dreadful purpose! Had menumental marble only received the story of life, it had been well. But living, sensitive, immortal minds feperhaps, by the sentiments thus impressed, and eterity will display the dreadful harvest.

You are writing your own epitaph! What a mo ive you have to write it well Some of the lines are traced every day. Some developments of your character cause much to be written in a single hour You are writing for eternity. The inscription will he read there. You will read it there. Therefore

A member of the church removes from his forner home to a distant part of the country. He is gone, says one friend to another, as the sound of the rolling wheels grows more and more faint. He cancy. In the scenes of social life in which he moved, there will be a notice of his absence. Ma-

ny an acquaintance and friend will feel the loss. But will the church feel it. His name was on record. Many remember the day, and its affecting colemnities, when it was placed there. He had sat often at the sacramental table. He was called brother, and was publicly known as a professed Christian. But all this would not prove the church to be a loser by his departure. All this does not prove that he was such a branch that the vine would bleed when it was broken off. All this does not prove that a particle of moral strength had been lost when he departed to a distant land.

What was he in moral character? This is the question.

So it is when a disciple dies. We perform the last sad offices over him. We lay kindred dust upon him, and retiring, leave all that remains in the cold silence of the place of sepulchre. There is a loss. There are broken social ties. But has the church been a loser? Here again we fall back oon character.

Death may rob a family, and a community, when does not rob a church. A valuable and useful citizen may be the one removed, and he a professed disciple, but the church may have as much strength and beauty as ever. The departed disciple may have brought no glory to Zion, and hence he oses none when she is removed. Her records may lose a name, and this may be all her loss.

There is something sad in the thought, that a disiple may remove to a distant land, or be called to the eternal world, and the church he left sustain no loss. Having added nothing, he subtracts nothing. The spiritual and devoted in that church do not find their number lessened by his departure. He did not belong to that number. But if no loss to the church on earth, is he any gain to the church in heaven? If Zion below does not mourn over him will Zion above welcome him?

DEDICATION.

DEDICATION.

The new Meeting-house owned by the first Congregational Society in Royalston, was dedicated to the service of the Most High, on Wednesday, Dec. 16th. Invocation and Reading of Scripture, by Rev. Mr. Peckham, of South Royalston; Sermon by the Pastor, (Rev. Mr. Perkins;) Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sabin, of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Sabin, of Templeton. The simple beauty and elegance of the house which

has been the past season that for upwards of 70 years of the existence of society, they have not been without a settled per more than thirty hours—that no ceclesia council has been called to settle any difficult ween Pastor and Society, or between any ocommunicants.—Com.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ACTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND. By Robert Sears. Second edition, octavo. New Yorks, Sears. Boston; Saxton & Peirce, 133 1.2 Washington street. ington street.

We have not given above the full title page; and perhaps ought to add, that the "Hlustrat 200 in number, and "embrace many of the temas able objects mentioned in the Old and New Testa ments; representing sacred historical events, from celebrated pictures, principally by its ters; and landscape scenes made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting len press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the en gravings, and of numerous passages connected win the history, geography, natural history and antique ties of the sacred Scriptures."

The recommendations accompanying the work are numerous and highly respectable. The single recommendation of Professor Busil, would su to establish in our minds the value of the public. tion, since to no man in our country is the subject of biblical antiquities, probably, more miliar. Other ministers and literary me nished testimonials that are ample, to the tance of the design, and the praiseworthy fidel of the execution of the volume, by the Such testimonials are worthy of all credit. It is not claimed on the part of the comp

he has here given to the public what is no can no where else be found; but only that he prepared a volume rich in facts, well author and illustrative of the book of God; and als he has accumulated pictorial representation those facts, from legitimate sources, by which eye is made an auxiliary to the acquisition of kaedge, and its permanent lodgement in the mind These claims are undoubtedly just. A va service is hereby rendered to the rising general and few of those more advanced not be abundantly requited for all the expense money and labor involved in the procurement; diligent use of the volume. We confirm wanting in the admiration expressed by some pecially when they are pure creations of the 6 Still, they are doubtless useful to a greater enthan is at once perceived-particularly, when, in the work before us, "fancy sketches" form The volume is a handsome one, and a ch adorn it. We are happy to add, that tweet volumes of the same character, and from the sa compiler, may be expected before the close of

pp. 238, 12mo. New York; John S. Taylor M. W. Dodd. Boston; Crocker & Brewster, Washington street. 1841.

The design of the writer, is, to unfold the hea ties of Scripture, and draw the more fixed attent structions of the lively Oracles. To accomthis, she lays hold of the main facts in the of Miriam, Deborah, Ruth, Esther, Jehush Jepthah's daughter, and Judith; and by the as her knowledge of "the costumes, scener manners of the several periods in which lived," together with a free use of her imagin powers, she constructs a volume of no ordina est and utility. The charms of poetry, in though not in form, invest each tale; and theg variety of touching incident met from page to a allures the reader onward, unfatigued, and wo ing that he had not before discovered and adm the glowing loveliness diffused by the insp writers over the character of these Whether her theories are in every instance (as in the case of Jepthah's daughter) may be aned by many worthy names. Though ignor of the fair author, we venture to hope that her p

Sowing and Reaping; or, What will com By Mary Howitt pp., 170, 18ma. New Yor D. Appleton & Co. Boston; Weeks, Jordan Co. 1841.

The object of this tale is good-the narrative well conceived, and filled with harrowing incides -the strength of maternal affection and filial gratitude is exhibited in its extreme, falsely-and some faults of early education, their usual consequences, are depicted in sufficiently glaring to arrest the attention, awaken the foreboding of many a proud and in dicious mother. After all, we do method of inculcating the duties of domestic li There is a more excellent way. The volume very neatly done up, and doce credit to the taste of

THE OFFICIAL CHARACTER O" REV. NATHANAEL EMMOSS, D. D., taught and shown, in a sermon on his life and death. By Thomas Williams, i. M. of East Greenwich, R. I. pp. 80, octave Bo-ton; F. Andrews. 1840.

Of the merits of this discourse it is needless to speak particularly; but our readers will wish to b apprised of the fact of its publication. As it was heard by "the great congregation" with delight, o it will be read by a still greater multitude with pleasure and advantage.

THE GIFT, OF True and False Charity distinguished. pp. 90, 18mo. American Sunday Union, Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

We have noticed this instructive and pre-Gift" on a former occasion; but are led by attractive form in which it now appears, t mend it anew to parents, as an appropriate tokof affection to the "olive plants about their table

EDWARD AND MIRIAM. Atale of Iceland. A. S. Union. Depository, No. 5, Carnhill. pp. 25

The principal facts in this volume, illustrative oms and manners of Iceland, are de from "Dr. Henderson's tour," and will rich ward an attentive perusal. The story its which they are interwoven, is not fi main points, and serves to awaken the live terest in the mind of the reader, while it no small amount of the best moral and religious in struction.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1841. By Robert B. Thomas. Boston, Published and sold by Jeals & Palmer. This is the best No. of the Farmer's Almana

we have seen. And that is saying enough for a universally popular annual, so indispensable to the

DECE onvenience of chastened wit as

of apposite sug

there is little day

ity that has hith

"THE CHRIST

his monthly she ful in typographi erary taste. The ter, however, w deeply as any o respondents fail little surprised at from the preface anonymous writtle the belief of doctrines of Chi in allowing his ing arrows dipt beyond our com prised at the not article of the No among Christian the notorious fal their vain gloric " Monthly Reco gress of religion all men that ground they gain, but fly from it t their boastings the true Falst

> NOTES OF Dear Sir,-Wi journey to the No der several distinct

THE VILLAG

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> a name, agreed t and tasteful spires, phitheatre of ferti he Canandaigua village, as well as t It is a remarkabl that is, any outwa After a while, a m we must have son how," said the oth He replied, "I ha I will read one nex

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THE FIRST 1

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An article was pu annual concert of men to Christ. I pe that every he suggestions of the I do hope that no hrist, will neglect t and with the whole and with the whole rious petition "thy on earth as in heav on earth as in heaver unite in this prayer, what vast and blissfu few words, "thy kir every human being laws which govern a deceit, and violence love may fil ove may fill every

love may fill every he flee away, and that me of the light and of the world, not a sigh, not the songs of heaven a one, their hearts one, which have a such a prayer, had we rely upon. This profile scope of the procommanded by our Se we offer it in faith, we we offer it in faith, we we offer it in faith, who ineas will come it that every prayer for a supply the scope of the gray of the supply that the supply that the supply that the supply that the supply the supply that the supply that the supply the supply that the supply the supply the supply that t angat, will tell on the questionably and imme may all pray aright if may all pray aright if may all pray aright that his kingdom may of the promise of the thaught to pray aright and relying on Jesus C fore our Father in hear own precious promise own precious promise on rebuilt from the old one, y—together with the large conassembled from this and the
rendered the occasion uncomad impressive. The Proprietors
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alled to settle any difficulty beSociety, or between any of the

BLICATIONS. ATIONS OF THE HOLY BIRLY, HE HOLY LAND. By Robert tion, octavo. New York, auton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Wash.

bove the full title page; and that the "Illustrati d in the Old and New Testaacred historical events, copied es, principally by the old man scenes made from original spot, with interesting letter fly explanatory of the enous passages connected with

hly respectable. The single fessor Bush, would suffice rofessor Desn, the publicam in our country is the whole tiquities, probably, more faat are ample, to the impornd the praiseworthy fidelity the volume, by the compiler. rorthy of all eredit.

the part of the compiler, that the public what is found; but only that he has h in facts, well authenticated, book of God; and also, that pictorial representations of ry to the acquisition of knownt lodgement in the mind. red to the rising generation; e advanced in years, will ed for all the expense of in the procurement and ne. We confess ourselves n expressed by some of torial illustrations, esseful to a greater extent particularly, when, as fancy sketches" form only mass of "illustrations." ne one, and a cheap one siveness of the cuts that py to add, that two other acter, and from the same

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; or, What will come of it? p., 170, 18mo. New York; Boston; Weeks, Jordan &

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ht and shoren, in a sermon By Thomas Williams, A.M. I. pp. 80, octave. Bos-

discourse it is needless to our readers will wish to be ts publication. As it was ngregation" with delight, till greater multitude with

False Charity distinguish-American Sunday School o. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

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this volume, illustrative of rs of Iceland, are derived tour," and will richly re-The story itself, with n, is not fictitious in its to awaken the liveliest ineader, while it conveys st moral and religious in-

of the Farmer's Almai is saying enough for an

of every laboring family. While ned wit and good humor, blend with so much apposite suggestion and positive instruction, ere is little danger of any waning in the popularthat has hitherto attended its course.

"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."-The third No. of

selection of the third in the property of the

ported to have been made by him in his department of the public service.

A resolution offerred by Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for specific information respecting the manner in which the Sub-Treasury act has been enforced, next came up, and a political debate arose which lasted till the adjournment, Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y. Tillinghast of R. I. Morgan of N. Y. and Duncan of Ohio were the speakers. At length, a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table—but no quorum appearing, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 17.—In the House, a number of petitions were received and referred.

defence, and the discouragement of his troops no longer permitted him to resist. The Allies have been depended much to respect to the depended much to resist. The Allies have been depended much to resist the dependence of the dependence of

note under his hand. Go with it therefore to him, firmly depending upon his faithfulness; "he will acknowledge his own hand-writing, and answer your demands accordingly. Most assuredly he is faithfulness; "he to was filled with stores and fall that promised." "The word of the Lord is tried."

It may not become us to conjecture how far the due observance of the first Monday in January will tell on the destinies of our race, but God says, "effectual prayer availeth much;"—that he is more ready to bless than we are to ask for the blessing; that he is "able to do exceeding abundantly, abore" all that we ask or think.

Suppose that the kingdom of God should come.

The most appalling sight, and in other parts were many dead bodies, and gans dismounted by the shot from the shot from the shot form the shot of the children being of intemperate habits, and incament of the public service.

A resolution offerred by Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. all in the ships and a political debate arose which lasted till the adjournment, Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y. Tillinghast of R. I. The loss on board the Allied fleet was 23 killed and political debate arose which lasted till the adjournment, Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y. Tillinghast of R. I. Morgan of N. Y. Tillinghast

The Middleser Union Assocation will hold its Annual Meeting, at the house of the Rev. O. G. Hubbard, in Leominster, on Tucsday the fifth of January next.

H. Baows, Scribe.

The Brookfield Association will meet, by regular appointment, at the house of Rev. D. R. Austin, in Sturbridge, on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M. E. CARPENTER, Scribt.

For the Boston Recorder.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

It is gratifying to know that this national institution is becoming better and more extensively known. It is a noble institution, most intimately connected with the best interests of our country. Its publications are destined to have a wide circulation, and produce a very desirable influence. But my object at this time is not to speak of its books as a whole, but to call attention to some of its more recent publications. The Society have been at great pains in preparing a few books which cannot fail to meet the wishes of those who are hocking for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Lame John, and A. B. Daniels, Biblical Chromology and Gift for Holidays, are among those of the latest date, and full of thoughts and illustrations, and facts, which make them just the thing to put into the family and S. School Library, and also into the hands of all who expect presents. If you call at 5 Cornhill, and buy, and give away, the bread thus cast upon the waters will not be lost.

An Obituary Notice of Mrs. VANLENEF and one of Dea. B.

An Obitury Notice of Mrs. Vanlener and one of Dea. B. Hinkley will appear in our next.

\$\frac{3}{2}\top-Marriages and Obitury Notices which come without the name of the writer, are omitted of course.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 21, 1840.

From the Daily Advertises and Patriol.

At market 620 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2400 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Swine.

Swine. Deef Cattle—Our quotations last week for the first and second qualities were not so high as they should have been, and we quote still higher to day. First quality \$5.75 at \$6; second quality \$5.5 at 50; third quality \$3.4 &6. Barrelling Cattle—Prices have not advanced on Barrelling Cattle, and we quote the same. Mess \$4.25 a \$5; No. 1 \$3.75; No. 2 \$3.

No. 2 \$3.

No. 2 \$4.

Norse—A few sales only were noticed.

Norse—Sales quick. Lots at 1 50, 1 75, \$2, 2 33 and 2 75—

withers 5 5 and \$4.

Seine—A small number only were at market, consequently no large lots were sold; a small lot of barrows at 5, and a lot at 5 1 2. At retail from 4 1 2 to 6.

MARRIAGES.

n this city, Thomas Mitton, Jr. Esq. formerty of Martha's neward, to Miss Emily Augusta, daughter of the late Henry inter, Esq. of Baston—Mr. Samuel Green, to Miss Charl-tite mpet—Mr. Albert G. Dexter, of Providence, to Miss Corde-A. Cobb, of Boston.

of Dorchester.

In Rosbury, Mr. Horatio Simpson, to Miss Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Lewis, of Marbhehead.
In Lynn, Mr. George West, to Miss Ruft F. youngest daughter of the late Henry Prentiss, East, of Marbhehead.
In Carlisle, Mass. on the 19th oft, by Rev. P. Smith, Mr. Edward Symmes, mechant, of Westford, to Miss Rebecca P. Pletcher, daughter of Capt. Aaron Fletcher, of C.
In Chesterfield, Mr. Orrin Rawson, of Worcester, Ms. to
Miss Julia Potnum, of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late Samuel Emmons, aged 83—John Y. Keech, 19, of fluffalo, N. Y.

In thattestown, Sarah C. eldest daughter of the late Mr. Win. Fernald, 25.

In Bedham, Miss Mary Hopkins, formerly of Brewster, Mass, 35. ass, 35. In West Cambridge, Mr. Charles Cutter, a revolutional

In West Camorings, 30. Cheeper, 28. At Dover Plains, Oct. 22d, Mrs. Mary W. Leper, 28. daughter of the late Alexander Work, of Williamstown, Vt. In Southbridge, Mass. Bec. 2, Mr. Bentson Wheelock, a sider of the revolution, 87. The same day, Mrs. Elizabeth Al bott, 22. Bec. 18, Mr. Gordis May, 32.

"In that eternal world of joy."

Mrs. Cristactic, wife of Capt. Eleazer Daniels way, died on the lesh ult aged 44. For two or the she was afflicted with a swelling upon the lower par face, which at last aff seted the hone. About two year she consulted the Faculty at the Mass. General Hopping advised the removal of one half of the jaw hone. Con their judgment, she submitted to the pasmit operar advised the removal of one half of the jaw hone. Con their judgment, she without held in poperation acceed and see that the preserve life. The operation acceed due to the distinguised single-going, br. Warren and the webon they noted.

SELECTIONS from the Conversations and Unpublished
Writings of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., late of Portland. Fifth Editon. Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

A Beautiful Christmas and New-Year's

A Beautiful Christmas and New-Year's Present.

ALCOM'S Travels in South Eastern Asia—Embracing Hundostan, Malaya, Sanu, and China; with notices of the amount of the formation Missionary Stations, and a full account of the formation of the control of the formation of the formati

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A CHOICE assortment of Annuals, Pictorial Works; ele-gant Oxford Bibles, some in rich velvet bindings, with clasps; dittor, in rich Turkey moreore, various sizes, with and without clasps; Family Bibles, richly bound. Sparks' Washington, Life and Writings, and many other Standard Works, in rich binding. Embossed Portfolios; new natterns.

itterns.

New Books for Children and Youth, a large assortment. To ether with a great variety of New Publications, religious and coular. Fine London and American Stationery, &c.—jus

Splendid Books for the Holidays, N great variety—English and American Annuals, Juvenib Books, &c. For sale low, at E33 1-2 Washington street SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible. A FEW in splendid bindings, suitable for a New Year's of Christmas Present. Published by 8ANTON AND PEIRCE, 133-1-2 Washington street. Dec. 25.

NTERESTING Stones, chiefly in illustration dence. From the German of Schmid. Transis the latest French edition, by the author of the "Factor This day published by SAXFON 4 FERCE, [33] Ington street.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I AME JOHN, Or the Charitable Poor Man. An original work, written by the author of Jonah Roses, (or the University Son.) Scripture Guide, &c. &c., bound in a style authalo for a present, in the neural binding. If cents.

I cents of Assoc B. Dasyris. An interesting and authentic account of Assoc B. Dasyris. An interesting and authentic account of the desired of religious confidence in enabling hun to bear the greatest we suffering.

Introduction bounds yendering.

Introduction of the work of the highly important to every reader of the Scriptures; but it is portful enough to express its whole design, which is to simplify, to the comprehension of young readers, the different periods and ages of the history and of the hooks of the Rible; and to explain some of the finite intentions between books (those of the Evangelists for instance) which, in the main, relate to the same event.

The Girt for the Rible; and to explain some of the finite to volume, with 8 fine French engineering.

Sexolv Resolvan, or the Child's Salobath profitably employed, with 12 large colored pictures.

The Goren's Farkey, or 1884, in neat bindings, and with upwards of 22 illustrations.

The Wateries or Miss. Hookkey.—A next antiferm edition,

dren's picture books, plain and colored, from so ets per conand apwards.

MINIATERE VOLUMES—such as Small Rain, Genes, Dew
Drups, Daily Food, XIX Psalm, The Contrast, Texts, &c. &c.,
This Youth's Firexin.—The publication of this work has
been continued seventeen years, and is now completed in 12
vols., making a valuable library of itself.
The Couth's Lansacy embracing more than sixty little
books, filled with pictures—neatly bound in 16 vols.
The Lys axi's Mazalix designed for small children—a
great favorite—in 10 vols.

GOULD, NEWMAN & SAXTON

AVE in preparation—and will soon issue from their press—
The Greek Grammar of Raphaki. Kunner, Consector in a Gymnasium at Hanover, abridged for the use of schools, by the author.—Also,
Introduction to Writing of Latin, with rules and examples for practice, by John P. Krebs, Prof. of Ancient Latenture in a Gymnasium at Weithurg, in Nassau. This work has been through several editions in Germany, and is considered one of great excellence.
Full explanations are given in the rules, under each of which are examples for practice. The Latin sentences are not fermed for the student as in all works on this soliton to each of the former student as in all works on this soliton to each of the contraction.

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INDEX TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

N. B .- In general, the Index refers only to such a ticles as some one may probably wish to find.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Meeting in behalf of, 90; Annual Meeting of, 149, 153; Address of the President, 153; Address of Rev. Mr. Meigs, Annual Report of, 157, 161; Address of Rev. Eli Smith, 158
American Bible Society, 82, 116
American Home Missionary Society, 81; Anniversary of, 82

sary of, 82 American Education Society, 22, 173; Annual Re-port of, 78; Anniversary of, 83; Address before, by Rev. Joel Parker, 101; Address before, by

by Rev. Joel Parker, 101; Address before, by Prof. Fowler, 177
American Tract Society, 24, 25, 53; Annual Report of, 78, 86, 130; Anniversary of, 81, 90
American Anti-Slavery Society, Anniversary of, 82
American Peace Society, Anniversary of, 87
American Sabbath School Union, Anniversary of, 91; Annual Report of, 97
American Unitarian Association, 91
American Colonization Society, 101, 103
Anniversary of Theological Institute, East Windsor, 134; Gilmanton Theological Seminary, 142; at Andover Theological Seminary, 143, 146
Association, General of Connecticut, 102; Hampden, 104; General of Mass., 106; General of N. Y., 109; General of N. H., 147
Alpine Girl, 41

Alpine Girl, 41 Africa as a Field for Missions, 49—Arabia, 101 Amherst College Cabinet, 160 Arithmetic of Life, 52
American Books in England, 58
Ashantees, Mission to, 65, 174
Anthropopathia, 77—Augustine and Pelagius, 78
Atonement, 98, 121—Arabian Lions, 110
Africans of the Amistad, 134
Amherst College, 134, 174—Aged Christians, 140
Antiquarian Hall, 194 Arithmetic of Life, 52

Antiquarian Hall, 194

Beloved Physician, 5
Baptism, Mode and Subjects of, 9, 13
Benevolence, Objects of, 29
Bible Society, Norfolk, 70; Rev. Mr. Hitchcock's
Address before, 73; New York, 174; British and
Foreign, 179; New Bedford, 187; French and
Foreign, 197

Foreign, 197 Bible, Poetry of, 36; Call for in Turkey, 53; Items concerning, 54; and its Fruit, 116; Classes for the Study of, in Wells, Me., 153; in Canada, 187 British Pulpit, Inefficiency of, 194 Benevolent Societies in England, 142, 194

Benevolent Society Baron De Sacy, 46 A nor Free in n Christ Jesus, 39-Best Coat, 50 Bond nor Free in Christ Jesus, 39—Best Coat, 50 Bronchitis and High Pulpits, 113, 121, 156 Beecher, Dr. Address of, 114 Benevolence of God, 118 Bunker Hill Monument, 142 Balance Well Kept, 151—Bowdoin College, 174

Balance Well Kept, 151—Bowdoin College, 174 Ballot Box, Christian's Duty at, 175 Braham's Concert, 178—Boston Institutions, 186 British Association for the Advancement of Science, 186
Beyrout, Destruction of, 188—Burning Hut, 193

Christ Liveth in Me, 2 College Reminiscence College Studies, 205 Conversion of a Univ ion of a Universalist, 5

Conversion of a Universalist, 5
Calvin, Letter of, 8
Close of Public Worship, 22
Cake not Turned, 27,
Cate, Sarah B. Narrative of, 37
Curse of the Granted Prayer, 52
China, Condition of Females in, 53
Courtesy, Want of in American Women, 100
Church Music, 101—Conversion of the Church, 112
Constantinuole, 113 Church Music, 101—Conversion of the Church, 112
Constantinople, 113
Colleges, Concert of Prayer for, 10, 13, 17, 25, 30, 38
College Education, Dr. Humphrey's Thoughts on,
180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 201, 205
Colonization, African, 15, 147, 202
Cannibalism, 197—Clerical Facetiousness, 197
Church Missionary Society, 194
Ceylon, Religion in, 162
Can't We go Somewhere, 145—City Missions, 25
California, 66; Roman Missions in, 70
Contemplation of the Starry Heavens, 121
Christian Library, 149—Chinese Language, 170
Catch hold and Pull, 177—Christians are One, 181
Catholics in N. Y., 46, 202; in Prussia, 138; in
America, 185

Catholics in N. Y., 46, 202; in Prussia, 138; in America, 185 Conference of Churches, Taunton, 66; Barnstable, 70; Middlesex South, 70, 174, 177; Worcester Harmony, 74, 79, 183; Suffolk, 99, 102, 107; Cumberland, Me., 102; Caledonia, Co., Vt., 102, 107; Worcester North, 102; General of Maine, 110; Graflon Co., N. H., 115; Essex South, 115; Norfolk, 158 Convention of Congregational Ministers, Mass., 95; of Vermont, 154

Convention of Congregational Ministers, Mass., 95; of Vermont, 154
Commencement, Dartmouth College, 126; Wesleyan University, 134; Washington College, 134; Hamilton College, 135; Middlebury College, 138; Yale College, 138; University of Vermont, 138; Brown University, 138, 147; Amherst College, 142, 148; Williams College, 142; Harvard University, 142; Bowdoin College, 146

Duties to the Pastor, 2—Distressing Scene, 17
Death Bed Contrasts, 37—Devil's Castaways, 57

Duties to the Pastor, 2—Distressing Scene, 17
Death Bed Contrasts, 37—Devil's Castaways, 57
Drankard's Common, Asylum for, 44
Domestic Education at the Table, 64
Democratic Principle, 68
Dead Sea, Journey to, 108
Dartmouth College, 118, 182
Divinity of Christ, 121
Duelling, Gen. Harrison on, 136 Divinity of Christ, 121
Duelling, Gen. Harrison on, 136
Demoniac of Gadara, 148
Dedication of a Hebrew Synagogue, 156
Double Minded Man, 161—Damascus, 18 Do the Duty that lies nearest thee, 202

Emigrant's Story, 36 Earthquake in Burmah, 48—Egypt, 96 Emmons, Dr. Funeral of, 169 Emmons, Dr. Funeral of, 169
Evils of Intermarriages, 197
Ecclesiastical Epaulettes, 186
Evangelical Society of Genava, 119
Excitability of the American People, 64
Experience, Christian, of a Sailor, 68
Education Society, Boston Auxiliary, 86; Report of, 90; Northern Baptist, 91; Maine Branch, 113

Exercise for the Monthly Concept 28

Facts for the Monthly Concert, 22 Fellow Laborers, 46—Faults of Prayer, 117 Foreign Evangelical Society. Anniversary of, 82 Forgiveness and Revenge, 205 Fourth of July in Newton, 121; Mode of Celebra-

tion of, 128 Friend of Pesce, Reply to, 151 Father's Parting Counsel, 141 Folsom, Rev. Nathaniel S. 141 Folsom, Rev. Natamere 5, 141 France, Religious Liberty in, 162 Fast, Annual, 167—Firman Royal, 167 Fatherless and Widow's Society, Meeting of, 173 First Principles, 189—Farmington, Ct., 190

Governor's Address, 18—Gospel, Support of, 33 Gospel and Temporal Prosperity, 67 Greece as it is, 72—Goat in the Parlor, 100 Gashmu saith it, 110—Good every where, 129 Grand Ligne, L. C., Mission at, 145 German Preachers and Theologians, 149 German Piety, 149 Good Works, Signs of Increasing in, 189, 201

H Have Me Excused, 22—Habit, Power of, 34
How to Comfort a Pastor, 81
Harrison, Gen. a Christian, 87—Heaven, 134
Hiramaleh Mountains, 162—Haggling in Shops, 180
He Served Him Right, 182
Happiness in a Hovel, 201

Items, Miscellaneous, 2, 6, 19, 22, 26, 30, 35, 39, 42, 55, 67, 71, 76, 79, 95, 103, 118, 135, 143, 150, 158, 166, 195, 198; Literary from Germany, 35, 43, 62, 138, 198; European, 62, 102, 166; from the "Friend of India," 70, 87, 98, 115, 123, 166, 174; Literary from Great Britain, 74, 146, 186; Literary in the United States, 83, 110, 170, 182; from Africa, 118; Domestic, 118; Religious, 202 India, English Baptist Mission in, 165
Infant Consecration, 10
Insanity in the Church, 151—Is it a Sin, 141
I've no Notion of Dying so, 141

I've no Notion of Dying so, 141 Infidel Reclaimed, 125, 157 Innael Reclaimed, 125, 157 Ignorance, Danger of, 112 Indian City, 42—It Can be Done, 65 India, North, great Revival in, 65, 69 Indian Gratitude, 156—Indian Charity School, 185 Is your Pastor Disappointed? 202

Jewels, the Lord's, 197—John the Evangelist, 165
Jamaica, Letter from, 161
Justification by Faith, 134—John in Patmos, 118
Jeremy Taylor, 96—Jahan, Works upon, 94
Joys of an Afflicted Minister, 58
Judgment, General Mistake about, 25
Judgments, Effects of, 21
Jerusalem, 107; Jews in Palestine, 30; in the Bar-

crusaiem, 107; Jews in Palestine, 30; in the Bar-bary States, 111; Return of, 40; Items Concern-ing, 50; Missions among, 61; Modern, 94; Per-secution of at Damascus, 134, 189; Conversion of, 32, 174; Present Condition of, 154; in North-ern Africa, 160; Meeting in N. Y, in behalf of, 166

King's Book in Sweden, 175-Kaffraria, 165 King's Book in Sweden, 176 Know Thyself, 165 Kirk, Rev. Mr. Sermon of, 64; Address of, 114; Sermon of, on Political Excitement, 190; Address of, at Monthly Concert, 198

Letters from a Missionary, 1, 5, 9, 13, 45, 77, 84; by Dr. Humphrey, 1, 5, 9, 24, 28, 41; from Washington, 3, 6, 14, 18, 21, 25, 30, 38, 41, 46, 50, 57, 61, 62, 66, 88, 93, 97, 101, 109, 118; to the Governor, 25; from Rev. Robert Baird, 42, 128, 129, 133, 137, 192; from Dr. Parker, 45, 57; from Rome, 80, 100; from Rev. Samuel Walcott, 94, 109, 113, 122, 125; from Rev. E. N. Sawtell, 124; from Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, 152
Lunatic Hospital, Boston, 142
Lutherans and Calvinists, 138—Lower Canada, 32
Last Prayer, 64—Lexington, Burning of, 77
London Anniversaries, 109—Liberia, Colony of, 164
London Missionary Society, 194

"Lord, Revive thy Work." 201

Missions, Home, 1, 9, 30, 34, 37, 54, 95, 123, 130,

Missions, Home, 1, 9, 30, 34, 37, 54, 95, 123, 130, 146, 158, 178, 194; Berkshire and Columbia Society for, 185; a Plea for, 189; Foreign, 2, 26, 38, 42, 58, 62, 74, 126, 129, 143, 162, 170, 178, 198; Annual Concert of Prayer for, 6, 10, 185; Monthly Concert for, 22, 38, 58, 62, 74, 98, 110, 126, 147, 162, 178, 198; Instructions to Missionaries, 14; Baptist, 10, 26, 78, 118, 130, 150, 182, 202; Presbyterian Board of, 10, 130, 182; General Assembly's Board of, 18; in Spain, Prohibition of, 30; German, 49
Mohammedism, Increase of in Africa, 182
Memory 177—Missionary Funds, 167
Missionary Failures, 74
Ministers, no Faith to be kept with, 13; Paucity of, 49; Kindness to, 54; Riding on the Sabbath, by, 61; Are they Time-Servers, 73; Daughters of, 140; Inducec of, 167
Mother and Six Daughters, 22—Murderer's Cell, 44
Mormons, 50—Means of Grace, 77
Milk and Honey, 116, Morale in Paris, 118

Mormons, 50—Means of Grace, 77
Milk and Honey, 116—Morals in Paris, 118
Moral Law, 127—Matthew, Rev. Theobold, 132
Mission Institute, Illinois, 166
Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, 139
Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, Annivers

Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, Anniversary of, 90; Annual Report of, 85
Massachusetts Missionary Society, Anniversary of, 89; Annual Report of, 85
Mass. Bible Society, Anniversary of, 86
New South Wales, 35

Natural Theology, 42, 94 Ned, the Negro Boy, 30 Nest, the Negot Boy, 53 Nestorian Boy, 53 Notes of a Traveller, 127, 130, 138, 142, 145, 149, 153, 183, 186, 191, 194, 201, 206 Niagara, Scene at, 167—Now, 173 Netherlands Missionary Society, 179 Niebuhr, Religious Character of, 194

Orthodox Man, how to Change to a Unitarian, 45, 63

Orthodox Man, how to Change to a Unitarian, 45, 63
Our Father, 98—Ohio, Scene on, 105
Opium War, 110, 155—Organs in Churches, 167
Opium Trade, 188—On the Way, 200, 201, 205

Peace, a Messenger of, 205—Periodicals, 205
Prison Discipline Society, Extracts from Report of, 8; Annual Report of, 53, 93, 97, 201; Anniversary of, 87, 89; Report of Commissioners concerning in Alabama, 17

sary of, 77, 89; Report of Commissioners con-cerning, in Alabama, 17 Prayer, Annual Concert of, 185 Prayers, vs. Party Spirit, 12—Praying Infidel, 40 Prayer First in the Family, 69 Prayer of Faith, 93, 120 191 Prayer at the Mast Head, 93 Precept and Example, 205 Plague, Account of by Mr. Dwight, 172 Presidential Election, 163—Piteairn's Island, 161 Prussia, King of, 160—Pray for the Slave, 130 Pray for Me, 129—Personal Effort, 62 Presbyterians and Congregationalists in N. Y., 37

sbyterians and Congregationalists in N. Y., 37 ebe, Character of, 33—Prophetic Catechism, 17 tage, Reduction of, 18—Pastor's Journal, 22 pont, Rev. Mr. 62, 178

rpont, Rev. Mr. 62, 178
ver over our Emotions, 77
rtans, Politics of, 81—Public Festivals, 119
ables from the German, 121
tracted Meeting at Franklin Mills, Ohio, 121
ynesia, Bible in, 126—Pagamini, 130
riotism, is Christianity Favorable to, 133, 153
ities and Religion, 137—Pastor's Wife, 141
riarchal Family, 170 testantism in Prussia, 39; in France, 114, 117:

Protestantism in Prussia, 30; in France, 114, 117; in Egypt, 126
Peace, 6b, 200—Peter, the Store is too Long, 172
Plan for Charitable Collections, 177
Praying for the Rich, 185—Postage, 186
Poor Disciples, 186—Political Excitement, 187
Pastoral Library, 194
Press, Mission, Support for, 197
Quaker, 201

Revivals, Account of, 2, 7, 11, 26, 35, 38, 42, 46, 50, 53, 54, 55, 59, 63, 67, 71, 76, 79, 82, 91, 95, 98, 103, 106, 110, 120, 122, 158, 163, 166, 174, 183, 103, 106, 110, 120, 122, 158, 163, 166, 174, 183, 202; Number of during the year 1839, 2, 166; Sermon of A. P. Peabody concerning, 51; In Scotland, 61; Sermon of Dr. Cogswell concerning, 57, 61, 65; Hints for, 97; in Boothbay, Me. 122; in Portland Me., 122; in Scotland, 141; in William's College, 147; Time for, 173; in Alness, Scotland, 173; in New England, one hundred years ago, 189; in Baltimore, 46; in Portsmouth, 46

Religious Anniversaries, 113, 129 Recent British Works, 58 Reform, 24 Roman Catholic Missions, 26 Roman Catholic Missions, 20 Rumseller's Fast Day Prayer, 76 Raising of Lazarus, 102 Religious Periodicals, 105, 113 Romish Miracle, 106—Religious Portraits, 140 Religious Intelligence, recent, 138, 162 Religion on Ship board, 120 Revolutioners Remissionee, 145 lutionary Reminiscence 145

Slavery, abolition of in the French Colonies, 12; Scriptural, 33, 37; Mr. C. M. Clay on, 196; Remonstrances from Scotland respecting, 206; Bull of Pope Gregory concerning, 44; in America, 46; and Colonization, 107; World's Convention for the Abolition of, 119 Successful Rebuke, 185 Successful Rebuke, 185

Successful Rebuke, 185
Switzerland Anniversaries in, 165
Science and the Bible, 153—Study Nature, 153
Steam Packet ships, 132
Sunday in a Black Forest, 41
Shipwrecked Mariner, 29—Slade, Mr. Speech of 16
Steam Boat Disaster, 18, 21
Slaveholder convinced, 56—Sleeper, 69
Slave, Labora for, 87

Slaveholder convinced, 56—Sleeper, 69
Slave, Labors for, 87
Smith, Rev. Mr. H. 98, 170—Soliloquy, 117
Straige Prayer, 127—Sorrowful Disciples, 127
Socialism silenced, 145
Society Islands, French Outrage at, 57
Southern Convention, 202
Sandwich Islands French Outrage at 18, 22, 29, 36, 70, 111; native Schools in, 45; state of the Mission in, 58; Progress of Revivals at, 113, 121; Need of laborers in, 157
Seamen, 94; Letter to the Churches in Mass., concerning, 19; Moral Claims of, 111; Havre Chapel for, 128; Home for N. Y., 194
Seamen's Friend Society, 89

cering, 19; Moral Claims of, 11; Havre Chapel for, 128; Home for N. Y., 194
Seamen's Friend Society, 89
Sabbath School Question Books for, 29
Sabbath Violation of 110; Reverence for, 157
Sabbath keeping families, 193
State Prison in Mass. 42
Statistics religious, 50—Sick room, 61
Sacred Meditations, 133—Slippery disciples, 134
Sinful Waiting, 141
St. Petersburg Cathedral at, 146
Sultan, Mary Fisher's Visit to 184
Sea Captain, 185—State Debts, 186

T
Tracts, Distribution of in Syria, 33; in Charleston, S. C. 73; Visitors in Boston, 104; Society N. Y.
City, 106, 122; at Fairs in Rassia 122; Report of a Visitor, 134; Volume Circulation in New Haven, 193

Theatre, 27, 28, 34, 39, 42, 130; at Ephesus, 58 Temperance, 18, 30, 62, 115; State of in Ireland, 39, 42; in Great Britain, 124; in Russia, 146; Convention of the Friends of 36, 31, 34; Address to the Friends of 152; License Law, 18, 23; Report of Committee in N. Y.66; Report of general Association, Mass., 116; Letter from Mr. Delevan, 124

eral Association, Mass., 116; Letter from Delevan, 124 Treasure of the Heart, 45—Two Converts, 69 Trangressors Way and End of, 105 Two Angels, 112 Trust in the Lord at all times, 130 Two Questions, 181-Thanksgiving, 182

U and I, 77-Uncertainty of Life, 113 Uncomfortable Disciples, 206 Universalism, Decline of in Conn., 170 Universalist, how to become, 205 Union College, 179—Universalism, 201

Venn, Rev. Henry, 50-Village of Bethany, 98 Vose Thomas, Biograpy of, 205 Visit to Hamburg, 193—Visit to the Insane, 193

Wanderer welcomed home, 208 War, Seat of in Central Asia, 50, 84; Folly of 53; Influence of on domestic Life, 72 Influence of on domestic Life, 72
Washington City, 202
Wesleyan Missionary Society, 194
Webster, Mr. Address of the Ladies, 172
Williams and Harris, Murder of, 70, 77, 197
Wine, use of, 114
Welch Ancedote, 164—Whig Convention, 155
We have no Revival now, 134
Wife, Influence of, 133
Where shall 1 go last of all, 133—What is Truth, 117
What Chance may do, 117
Why is there not a Hell, 128
Whitaker, Rev. Mr. Renunciation of Universalism,

Whitaker, Rev. Mr. Renunciation by, 129, 136; Sermon by, 137

MISCELLANY.

THE WANDERER WELCOMED HOME

"RICH IN MERCY."

After the services of one Lord's day in the

After the services of one Lord's day in the course of last winter had come to a close, and I had watched the congregation slowly retiring until all had disappeared, I observed a tall young man coming forward to address me. On requesting to be pardoned for the freedom he supposed he took, he said:

"My wife, Sir, is on her dying bed, and is exceptionally and the supposed her took of the said:

the very threshold of eternity. The message of God had come to that abode requiring a soul to hasten into his presence. To awaken the first accusations of conscience within it, perhaps, how difficult! To minister even through ignorance or inadvertence to its self-deception, how dreadful! My heart seemed to leap from my bosom as I entreated God to grant me his assistance. When the door opened we ascended a narrow staircase to a small chamber in which a single light burnt dimly. It revealed an interesting-looking nerson augmently about twenty years. looking person, apparently about twenty years of age, sitting in a stooping posture in bed. Im-mediately, my conductor turned and said he would now leave me. He accordingly went down stairs, and we remained alone. On sitting down, tremarked to the poor invalid that she appeared very ill. She burst into a flood of tears, and exclaimed, with an expression of great agony: "My body suffers nothing, Sir, in comparison with my soul!" Tobserved, that every unforgiven sinner had reason to feel as she did, for God was a being of perfect justice. "Yes," she rapidly added, he is not all mercy, and my sins rapidly added, he is not all mercy, and my sins cannot be punished enough." "What," I incannot be punished enough." "What," I in-quired, "makes your sms appear so great?" "Oh," she answered, "I have refused all his offers of mercy. From my childhood I have heard the gospel, and have until now rejected it. Three years ago he laid me on a bed of sickness— —then I vowed I should serve him—but I have sunk deeper into sin than ever. I have forsaken public worship for every trifling reason. I have hardened myself in crime!" Tears choked her puone worship for every trilling reason. I have hardened myself in crime!" Tears choked her further utterance. On her becoming composed, I inquired why, since she knew of the Saviour, she did not apply to him for pardon, for it was said, "His blood cleanseth from all sin." "I do, —I do," she replied; "but every time I look to him he seems to turn frowning from me. I have him he seems to turn frowning from me. I have grieved him too long. He is determined now that I shall suffer! O that I could recall my past life! O that I could bring back but a single Sabbath of the hundreds I have broken!" Nothing but the tones in which these words were uttered could convey to any one the im-

prompt me to offer any consolation but such as should spring from a believing reception of the gospel; but I soon perceived that it was not in the power of the kindest earthly friend, or of the the power of the kindest earthly friend, or of the most confident priestly absolution, to convey peace to such a wounded spirit. Conscience was already too much aroused, and was scrutinizing the past life with a too piercing inquiry, to admit of any consolution which did not arise from a view of satisfied justice combined with infinite mercy! I therefore continued, by observing that her sins did indeed seem to be very great; that it was not wonderful she should be alarmed at the probable consequences of them; but that she should not increase their number by questioning the truth of what God had said. by questioning the truth of what God had said, namely, that he would pardon every sinner who humbly applied to him through his own beloved Son. "He that believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." "Come now, let us reason together; though your sins be as sear-let they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." On hearing these words, she fixed her eyes upon me with a look of great earnestness, and said, "Are not my sins too great to be forgiven?" "They are not," it was my infinite privilege to answer; "for Christ has said, 'My blood clean-seth from all sin.'" An expression of wonder seemed to pass across her features for a moment, and then, with a tone of considerable firmness, by questioning the truth of what God had said.

pressions which they made on me. I had ear-

nestly prayed that my natural feelings might not

nd then, with a tone of considerable firmness, she put this question:

"Do you know of any instance of a person being pardoned after having sinned against knowledge and light as I have done?" I answered, that the word of God informed us respecting Saul of Tarsus, who was well instructed in the Old Testament Scriptures, and had actually seen the first martyr Stephen die, while giving testimony to the power of the gospel; and that even, when in the very act of persecuting believers, he was pardoned and saved, and after-

A considerable pause ensued, when she ap-peared lost in meditation. I left her to break the silence, when with county are to break silence, when with equal anxiety she re-

marked:

"But Saul committed his sins against the people of God, whereas I have slighted and despised Christ himself; that alters the ease."

"The persons," I continued, "who crucified with their own hands the very body of Christ, received, according to his own command, the offer of merey; and when Peter preached to them he said, 'Repent every one of you.' It is very probable, that some of these very sinners are now in heaven, for there were as many as three thousand individuals pricked in their hearts when they were told that it was the Son of God whom with

sand individuals pricked in their hearts when they were told that it was the Son of God whom with wicked hands they had crucified and slain."

"Tis very wonderful," she exclaimed with growing interest. "I cannot understand it! It seems to me impossible! What! can I be saved? Why, my life is almost done! I now am of no use to God! Pray does the Bible inform us of any one who had spent a life of sin being saved at the last moment?" I observed, that I thought it was sufficient to know that God had expressly offered to save every soul, under any circumstances whatever, which came to him left. We asked what was the matter, when she reads.

through Jesus Christ; that it was sinful in any one to discredit what he had so solemnly and repeatedly said; at the same time, that such was his great forbearance with the unbelieving, that he had given a remarkable example of the kind referred to; for, at the time Jesus was dying, there was a thief expiring too, who called out for mercy, saying, "Lord, remember me;" and that Christ, even although he knew that the person who addressed him had been a wicked man and had only then a few hours to live, returned from the one cross to the other the gracious analysis and though the with me in para-lash though be with me in para-lash though be with me in para-lash though the was sinful in any one to discredit what he had so solemnly and "Where is her husband?" we asked.

"Where is her husband?" we asked.

"He has not been at home since morning," was the answer. Until that moment, it had not struck me that her only earthly protector had rushed even more rapidly than herself down the path of ruin. How truly desolate and deserted was she in all that related to the present world!

We went up stairs, and found that she had awoke from one of those distressing slumbers which persons in a weak state of body, and unserted to the present world!

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The recollection of my sins makes me waver; but how can I doubt when Christ has such love

The subject to which the attention of the congregation had been directed on that evening was founded on the questions of the prophet, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" and it was a refreshing privilege to see that question so triumphantly answered in the manifest adaptation of the gospel to a wounded and dying sinner. But the sense of gratitude thus produced was much deepened when I came to perceive the various steps by which the hand of providence had led me to that interview. The poor sufferer had had a dangerous illness a few years before, when a gentleman visited her, and felt much concerned for her spiritual welfare. On her recovery to health, and when her husband's engagements required them to leave the metropolis, and to ed for her spiritual welfare. On her recovery to health, and when her husband's engagements required them to leave the metropolis, and to remove to a distant town, that friend requested her, if possible, to attend the ministry of the on-ly minister with whom he was acquainted in that place. They sincerely promised compli-ance: but, alas! those terrors of conscience which do not lead onwards to a full acceptation of the growth have a leaving inch. "My wife, Sir, is on her dying bed, and is ex"My wife, Sir, is on her dying bed, and is exceedingly anxious for a minister to visit her; as
the distance is not great, I have used the liberty
to ask whether you would gratify her wish." Tinto ask whether you would gratify her wish." To the good the gratiest of a new sphere led her
astray. Love of dress, as she repeatedly assurastray in the companion of the good that is a fast of the good that the gratiest of the good that is a fast of stantly complied, and accompanied him through several streets until we came to his residence. As he cautiously knocked for admittance, my soul sank within me, for we seemed to stand on the very threshold of eternity. The message of God had come to that abode requiring a soul to these confessions of a broken beart! these confessions of a broken heart! I do think that they would ever afterwards, if not for their own sakes, yet for the sake of others, have stud-ied the utmost simplicity of attire. As if the en-emy of souls had been determined to try her to the utmost, she was led into the acquaintance of a Roman Catholic family, who induced her frequently to attend the Romish worship, and almost to embrace its deceifful doctrines. It was while standing in the crowd, amid the splendors of one of their festivals at the close of the year, that the hand of God arrested her. She was taken home, and laid on that bed of

sickness from which she never rose. Immediately the voice of conscience rolled like thunder over her trembling spirit. Her friends sent for the Romish priest, who visited her and pronounced her sins forgiven. Vain and blasphemous act! The soul of the sinner loathed the consolation. The nower of God was mean ber consolation. The power of God was upon her, and she panted for some other balm. first time since the beginning of her course of folly, the name of the minister to whom she had been recommended came to her recollection, and she anxiously entreated her husband to try and discover him; but he knew not how to comply with her wishes. He was therefore entreated to seek for the attendance of any minister who would willingly come. Accordingly, on the Lord's day he went abroad, to enter into the first place of worship he could find. After entering one where he found the worship not yet begun, he passed by another, into which he saw an individual entering, of whom he inquir-ed whether it was probable that the minister would visit a sick person. On being answered

in the affirmative he waited until the close of the service, and by a most singular providence, found the very individual to whom his dying wife had been directed, and who immediately accompanied him as I have already described. This circumstance much strengthened me in prayer that God would have mercy on her soul. In my succeeding interviews, it became more and more evident to my own mind that God had in his mercy plucked her as a brand out of the

in his mercy plucked her as a brand out of the fire. Her convictions of sin were of the most deep and powerful kind, and yet accompanied with an humble and thankful reliance on him who died "the just for the unjust."

"Am I right," said she, on the following morning, "in supposing that neither the pains of my body, nor my great sorrow for sin, can

"Yes," I answered. "And," she continued, " that they do not even help to save me; but that it is only for the sake

as her hope of pardon became more established.
"Do Christians," she inquired, "ever doubt
their interest in the love of Christ? for when I

consider the infinite holiness and justice of God, I cannot but tremble and cease to hope."

On being reminded of the perfection of Christ's offering, she added, "If God declared he is satisfied, that is enough for me; but, oh, that must be an astonishing ran-som which cannot only atone for such sins, but

break such a heart as mine! Indeed the progress of humility was one of the most interesting features of her apparently renewed character. Had there been a disposi-tion to overlook the unfavorable points of her case, or to indulge in a mere general expecta-tion that all would be well beyond the grave, there must have been little ground for satisfac-tion. But even the most joyous sentiment she

"Oh, can there be forgiveness for me?" she once exclaimed. "Shall I indeed see Jesus? When I do, I shall not make up to him, so that he may not spurn me away. I shall lay myself down at his feet and cover my face. The woman who wiped his feet with her tears was accepted of him."

On another, occasion she inquired whether it.

capted of him?"

On another occasion she inquired whether it was my belief that there were different degrees of glory in heaven; and on being answered rather in the affirmative, she said that she had formerly been told so, and now found that the consideration was a great relief to her mind. I inquired, how it was so; and she answered: "I cannot conceive myself placed beside those who have faithfully served God during all their lives. I have forgotten and offended him all along until I came into this extremity. I have only served myself by trusting in him now. But if I could get even the meanest office in heaven, so that I could just hear the Saviour's voice, and he sure of his favor, I should feel that it best suited me, and it would be a surprising privilege."

These sentiments, not only heavenly in themselves, but often expressed with a remarkable natural elonguence were strength; contents.

seemed to have been pointed towards her with a view to her destruction, and from which estimates the public guardians of educat work is no hasty and careless. but how can I doubt when Christ has such love and such power! Lord, strengthen me! O, wilt thou yet take me? What! me?"

She continued for some time expressing herself with great fervor, and in a manner which led me to hope that the blessed Spirit was indeed unfolding to her the way of life. As the interview had now lasted for a considerable time, I proposed to close it by prayer. When we had concluded, she stated that she experienced a trust in the Saviouraltogether new and peculiar. On retring from that solemn chamber I could not but admire the goodness of God in permitting me to convey the news of salvation to one who had been made so anxious to hear them. The subject to which the attention of the congregation had been directed on that evening was cape appeared impossible. After such a strug-gle, it may be conceived how haggard, wan, and

songs and exciting scenes at the theatre-all making my salvation next to impossible. God may not have mercy on you as he had on me if you trifle with the blood of Christ. You never you trine with the blood of Christ. You never can meet the," she added slowly and thought-fully, "unless you come to heaven. I never can be among the dammed; I love Jesus!" This address left a deep impression on the mind of her husband; for he was afterwards ve-

ry attentive and tender. He has since followed

ry attentive and tender. He has since followed her to the judgment.

The ravages of disease continued to advance, and rendered her existence exceedingly painful and burdensome; and it would have been strange if her hopes had not varied with the state of her sinking frame. It was delightful, state of her sinking frame. It was delightful, however, to see them ever reviving and falling upon the sure foundation. Much of her time was now spent in meditating on the love of Christ, and in expressing her infinite obligation to him. "If the happiest hour of my past life,", she expressively said at this period, "were spread-over all eteroity, I would not resign for it the short time which has elapsed since I knew the Saviour. Nothing can be compared with the Saviour. Nothing can be compared with the happiness of his friendship. It is more precious

han a thousand worlds."

With this joy there was united a pleasing tenderness of conscience that seemed to be peak the spirit of adoption. As she drew near to the gates of death, we were rather startled by hear-ing her say, "I almost wish that God would re-

"Why?" we asked. " Because then I could not sin against him by murmuring over my sufferings."

Being reminded that God would grant all that was truly needful, even in the hour of death, she added, "O yes; I am willing to wait. God will explain his reasons above. I have found him a God of infinite mercy. I believe he is a God of perfect justice, and he will not try me one mo-

ment too long!"
While thus speaking she was agonised with pain, and, waving every one to a distance from her, in the hope of breathing with greater free-dom, life speedily ebbed away, until it was evi-dent that she had " tallen asleep."

Does not this short account prove, beloved Does not this short account prove, beloved reader, how full and free is the salvation of the cross? Whom has the Saviour ever turned away? Where is the sinner who has perished at his feet? Hell can boast of no such victim. The world never witnessed such a wretch. No.!

"Whosoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." Hast thou then ever come to him?

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Perhaps these lines may fall under the eye of me who has lived a life of much rebellion one who has lived a life of much rebellion against God, and is now laid upon the couch of sickness, without hope for eternity. Oh, be entreated to make immediate application to him who alone can forgive thy sins. See, how promptly, how perfectly he pardons. Hear his tender voice chiding your delay—"Come unto me: come unto me;"—"Behold I stand at the door and knock." It may be, dear reader, that thon art in the midst

of health, spending thy days without thought, storing up for a dying bed materials of self-resider proach, perhaps for the flame of hell fuel for bitter remorse! Ah! be warned to repent without λ . λ . of Christ?"

"Yes," I repeated.

"Oh, how wonderful," she exclaimed, "how wonderful that I never saw this before! It is so simple, yet so convincing."

Grief for the sinfulness of her past life, instead of becoming less, grew deeper and deeper as her hope of pardon became more established, "Do Christians," she inquired "ever doubt." guilty sinners. "Whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."—Lon.

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